The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,557.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 7th June 1870, at noon.

	June		June.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Pondicherry	17
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	20
„ Narrakal	11	„ Coconada	22
„ Tuticorin	12	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Colombo	13	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Galle	14	„ Gopalpore	24
„ Negapatam	16	„ False Point	25
		Arrive Calcutta	26

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for those ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

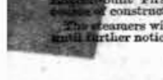
The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 Tons, 120 H. P., will be despatched on the 4th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)



THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The Steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

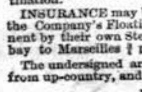
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ⅞ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Rolland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 5th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 26th May 1870.

THE S. S. PETERSBURG will sail for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, on or about the 15th of June. She is a vessel of the highest class, registered double A 1 at Lloyds, and has excellent accommodation amidships for First-class Passengers. The charge for a First-class Passage is £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Petersburg.

Bombay, 31st May 1870.

THOMAS & JAMES HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

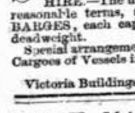
Bombay to Liverpool (via Suez Canal).

THE S.S. HISTORIAN, 1710 Tons Register, will leave early in July, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For particulars apply to
WALLACE & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To sail early next month.)



THE favourite Passenger Ship COSPATRICK, 1200 tons register, A. Elmslie, Commander, will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

Bombay, 13th May 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct via Suez Canal.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £58; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versa*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain Lombardich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th June, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 20th July.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:
First Class .... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

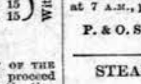
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 8th June, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Coleman, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 6th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 7th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
1st June 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 8th June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

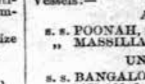
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 6th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
1st June 1870.

NOTICE.

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE & FILS.



THE S. S. AFRIQUE, Captain Rolland, will positively be despatched for MARSEILLES on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at nine o'clock in the morning.

Passengers are requested to SEND OFF their heavy luggage on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 4th instant.

For passage rates, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd June 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s.s. SUMATRA, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. POONAH, from Southampton, 7th May.
„ MASSILIA, from Marseilles, 15th May.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. BANGALORE, from Southampton, 30th April.
„ MILAN, from Liverpool, 4th May.
„ TANJORE, from Marseilles, 7th May.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRITISH NATION, arrived from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Carnell, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd June 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of (600) six hundred Brass of 100 cubic feet of SANDSTONE or SAND.

The Sandstone is to be of a quality suitable for spreading over Road Metal to make it bind.

The Sandstone is to be delivered at the different Metal Depôts in the Island, as shall from time to time be indicated to the Contractor, and is to be stacked ready for final measurement on or before the 15th August 1870.

Sample bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply should accompany the Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 16th instant, to the address of Arthur Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Assistant Executive Engineer in charge, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 2nd June 1870.

THE NEW MUSIC HALL.

THE PROPRIETOR of the Oriental Exchange, Apollo Street, will open the FIRST MUSIC HALL in BOMBAY on SATURDAY, 4TH JUNE 1870. Admission Re. 1.

A limited number of Tickets will be issued.

Front entrance Marine Street; Back entrance, Apollo Street, Fort.

TALENT OF THE PERIOD.

REFRESHMENTS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Tickets may be had at the Oriental Exchange.

TOM MANTLE, Manager.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Insolvent Traders.

Upon reading the Petition of BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Insolvent Trader, his Affidavit verifying the same, sworn on the Twenty-fifth day of April last, annexed to such Petition, the Notices marked A & B, and the Affidavit of Michael Arkin verifying the due publication of such Notices, all hereto annexed; and upon hearing Mr. Peile, Attorney for the said Trader. I do order that the said Trader be discharged from all liability in respect of the said Estate, under Sections 23 and 24 of Act 28 of 1865; and further that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Gazette," the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Summachar," and the "Jami Jamshed."—Dated this 31st May 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys for the said Insolvent Trader.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company WILL BE HELD at the Association's Registered Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY the Eleventh day of June 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of appointing a Liquidator of the Company in the place of Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, who has resigned that Office, or of empowering Mr. SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, the continuing Liquidator, to act as SOLE LIQUIDATOR of the Company, as may be deemed advisable.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd June 1870.

NOTICES.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—FOR SALE, all the RUBBLE STONE standing above ground level at Bandora Quarry. For particulars apply to

G. H. BAYLY,
Resident Engineer.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

MR. H. B. ADDIS, CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

PLATT'S MacCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents for Maybury, Mathews & Co.,

No. 22 Apollo Street. Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Shear Steels; Files of all descriptions; complete sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Sybry, Searles, & Co.,
Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.

HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c, Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. N. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Dry Sillery Mosseux	at Rs. 27	Rs. 14 per dozen
Fine Dry Carte Blanche	at Rs. 32	Rs. 17 „
Finest Dry Vergenay	at Rs. 38	Rs. 20 „

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Dr. HENRY WILLIAM DIVER has REMOVED from the Stranger's Lines, Esplanade, to No. 6 Hummum Street, opposite the old Secretariat.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our Offices to the premises formerly in the occupation of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and next door to those hitherto in our occupation.

LEGGATT & Co.

No. 4 Rampart Row, 1st June 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST received, a nice Selection of CARRIAGE and GIG LAMPS, by the undersigned.

P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers,
Hummum Street, Fort.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London W.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

REDUCED PRICES!

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.—Flower Vases, Drawing Room Card Plates, and Toilet Bottles of elegant designs.

FAMILY ALBUMS, for Carte-de-Visite and Cabinet size photos

FANCY WORK BOXES, neatly fitted up.

GOLD and SILVER PENCIL CASES, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen.

STRONG POCKET PURSES, with Bostonites.

WALL PAPERS and BORDERS of various patterns.

WIRE GAUZE, Green.

OFFICE PENCILS and INK ERASERS, by A. W. Faber.

CHUBB'S PADLOCKS, with duplicate keys.

Best ENGLISH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS of sizes.

KENT'S PATENT ROTARY KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, suitable for Clubs, Hotels, and Regimental Messes.

LEIBIG'S FOOD for INFANTS, by Savory and Moore.

Medow Street J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED, per City of Tanjore,
COOKING STOVES, of sizes.
HEATING STOVES.

Medow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM

may be quickly relieved by wearing
SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	„ 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	„ 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) .... 12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospital and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a Large, Dry, and Airy ROOM, suitable for a Shop or Godown, under "The Jerusalem," corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row. Apply on the premises.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

TO LET, from the 1st June, SEVERAL ROOMS, unfurnished, on the Top Floor of the Esplanade Hotel (Watson's Building). For particulars, &c., apply to J. H. WATSON on the premises.

23rd May 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY .... Elphinstone Circle.
POONA .... East Street.
CALCUTTA .... Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.
HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0*	Batailley	18 0
20 0*	Beycheville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	33
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0*	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0*	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0*	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	Chateau Y'Quem, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen .... Quarts.
„ 12 „ .... Magnums.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

JUST LANDED

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies :—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green „ „ 19 „
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow „ „ 24 „

LEGGATT & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS :—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21	per dozen.
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21	„
Ditto two Stars	24	„
Ditto three Stars	29	„
Begg's Lochnagar Whiskey, in 2 gallon jars, at	17	per jar.
Stewart's Port Wine, a good sound Wine	18	per dozen
Boord's Old Tom	15	„
Bass Ale, bottled by Stone, Pints	3-8	„
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0	„

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs.	8 0
Do	„	qts	„	9 0
Do (old)	„	qts	„	10 8
Do do	„	pts	„	6 0
St. Estephé Medoc (recommended)	„	qts	„	12 0
Do ditto	„	pts	„	7 0
St. Julien do	„	qts	„	13 0
Do do	„	pts	„	7 8
High Wines from		Rs. 14 to		30 0
Sherries from		„ 16 to		24 0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars	per doz.	Rs.	30 0
Do 2 do	„	„	24 0
Do 1 do	„	„	21 0
Martell's	„	„	23 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	„	qts	„	30 0
Do do do	„	pts	„	16 0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	„	pts	„	16 0
Whisky (Irish)	„	pts	„	15 0
Maraschino	„	pts	„	8 0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs.	6 0
Do do do	„	pts	„	4 0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	„	qts	„	5 0
Do do do	„	pts	„	3 4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs.	5 0
Do do	„	pts	„	3 4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	„	qts	„	15 0
Do do	„	pts	„	8 4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

PriceList on Application.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, a Fresh Batch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public that he has received an Invoice of Children's double, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE CLEVELAND CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND,
INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived :—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

		Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry .... (Labelled)		74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil „	Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil „	„	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. „	„	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

		Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale	Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale	Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale	White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM		22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality		21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)		21 0
IRISH WHISKEY		23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY		21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.
(Our own Brand.)

		Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON	Gold capsule ...... per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN	Black capsule ...... „	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER	Blue capsule ...... „	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE	Yellow capsule ...... „	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN	Green capsule ...... „	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac)	Red capsule ...... „	15 8	9 0
MEDOC	White capsule ...... „	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES	Red capsule ...... „	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List. Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER'S Black Capsule COGNAC: very Superior Old Pale, per dozen .... Rs. 32

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CUTLER'S R. S. PORT; a really good Wine, per dozen .... Rs. 18

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE TO MESSES, TRADERS, &c.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co. having received large shipments of their various brands—via the Suez Canal—are now prepared to execute all indents on them for Monsoon Supplies.

Particular attention is directed to their New Wine List.

TENT WINE.

TO meet a want which has long been experienced in India we have imported a small quantity of this Wine, and commend the same to the NOTICE OF THE CLERGY.

In cases of 1 dozen .... Rs. 32, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.

PORT WINE, 1821 VINTAGE,
DECANTERED.

HAVING just received a fresh supply of this choice old Vintage Wine, we are now enabled to execute further orders for the same.

This is the finest Port ever imported into this country.

In cases of one dozen Pints .... Rs. 38 per case, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU, a pure light dry Wine—Rs. 28 per dozen, Cash.

GOOD DELIVERY.

This Wine although cheap is really a good wholesome Champagne—Pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening Parties.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A first rate new English shaped light door shigram with lamps and shaft.

The Property of an Officer.
Just received by Overland.

A new hog skin hunting saddle and bridle with two sets of girth by Smith.

Just Landed.

2 new English-built light Broughams with circular glasses on front, lamps and shaft.

1 very handsome English-built buggy with lamps.
1 ditto ditto dog-cart with ditto.

The properties of Gentlemen.

1 second hand hansom cab with lamps.
1 ditto light office palkhee shigram.
A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps.
A second-hand English-built dog-cart.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.

Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger and City of Canton.

1 handsome waggonette.
1 very neat and light boat-shaped small open-carriage, painted dark green and lining to match.

Just Landed ex Kemgon.

A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
A ditto ditto small pony dog-cart by ditto ditto

Also,

1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.
1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
2 new velocipide.

Also,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.
1 second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham, Price Rs. 400.

Just Landed.

2 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.

A few four in hand whips.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.
A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 1870.

NOTICES.

THE DOUBLE PATENT
GAZOGENE,
OR
DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS,

For the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c., &c.

The IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is less than three annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of about six annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

THE IMPROVED
DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private Individuals an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated MINERAL WATERS can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved GAZOGENE of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size, with two boxes of Powders, each box containing twelve charges, Twenty Rupees. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders
Twelve White-papered Powders
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders
} All enclosed in one hermetically sealed Tin Box.

Rs. Two per Box, or Rs. 20 per dozen Boxes. Net Cash.

N.B. The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

For Cash only.

Parties wishing to have a Monthly or Quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders, can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

An illustrated descriptive Pamphlet sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

	Rs.
"The Complete Cabinet," Oak or Mahogany	44
Do. do. in beautifully Figured Black Walnut.	52
"The New Despatch Cabinet," in Polished Oak	24
"The Registered Stationery Cabinet," Polished Solid Mahogany, with Patent Lock	45
Solid Stationery Case, in Polished Oak	13
The New Library Stationery Cabinet, in Walnut, Oak or Mahogany	26
"Portable Secretaires, Combined Book Case, Stationery Case and Writing Desk, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books.	45
"Enlarged Secretaire," for Office use, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books	60
Everybody's Secretaire do. do.	30

MISCELLANIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

	Rs.		Rs.
Pen Cleaners from	1	to	2
Pen Racks do.	1	to	2
Bronze Metal Paper Weights, from	10 as.	to	1
Call Bells, various patterns, bronzed and lacquered	2-8	and	3
Date Racks	1	to	5
Date Boxes, new patent in Mahogany with rollers, small	2	large	3
Letter Clips, various patterns	8 as.	to	2
Strong boxes of various patterns and sizes	2	to	5
Portable Indian Postage Weigher, in German silver	4		
Quill Pen-making Machines, Ebony Handles	4		
Do. do. Ivory do. from	6	to	9

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.

	Rs		Rs
Large Selection on hand of various sizes and patterns, from	5	to	25
Magnifying Glasses for examining Photographs and other works of Art	2	to	18

FINE ARTS.

Soundy & Co. invite attention to their Collection, comprising a splendid selection of

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Exquisitely tinted, from subject paintings of the old and modern Artists, coloured in exact imitation of the originals. These works are of the finest specimens procurable and are well worthy of inspection. They may be had without frames, handsomely mounted on Card Board or framed in a variety of handsome styles.

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DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. Rs.

The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penholder, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½) 108

The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7) 100

The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c. 84

The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches 94

The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 7 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles 40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9¾ by 6 by 2½ inches :—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia .... from	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE .... Cash price	22

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Cases ever invented."

	Rs.
TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	30
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QUARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather .... each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen .... each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes. beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	26
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	18

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET.

NEW INDIAN
SOLID PIANOFORTES

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany
From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC
GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.
From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm at quoted rates for Land and Spinning shares.

CALCUTTA.—28TH MAY 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

—In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-6, or 2-10 discount.

4½ per cents, large amounts at Rs. 105-10, and small sums up to Rs. 106.

5½ per cents, one lot, at Rs. 114-10.

—In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, to different parties, at Rs. 1,460 for cash.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 131.

Delhi and ondon Bank shares, at Rs. 175.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 2.

Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Adey, Surgeon, general duty, from leave, from Matheran.

Moore, Quartermaster, 2-1st Royal Regiment, on leave, from Jhansie.

Parker, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.

Menzies, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, on sick certificate, from Lucknow.

Lyons, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 2.

Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Belgaum.

Lyons, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 1st June 1870.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

17th Foot (1st Battalion.)—Ensign N. C. Wiseman, to England, Overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

24th Regiment N. I.—Assistant Surgeon E. H. R. Langley, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

... Assistant Surgeon C. W. Watling, in extension of leave at Mount Aboo, from 20th to 31st May 1870, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 2)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain O. V. Tanner, officiating Wing Officer 2nd Belooch Regiment, to perform the Executive Commissariat duties at Kurrachee, in addition to his own, from the date of departure of Major L'Estrange, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, on furlough to Europe, until relieved by an officer of the Commissariat Department.

Assistant Surgeon E. H. R. Langley, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Colonel W. D. Aitken, R.A., Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, for a further period of two years, from the 26th July 1869.

Captain G. Battiscombe, R. A., is appointed to officiate as an acting third class Commissary of Ordnance, and is attached to the Grand Arsenal, until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon T. Holmested has been appointed to act as Professor of Anatomy in the Grant Medical College, vice Assistant Surgeon W. Knapp.

Surgeon Major Mills, 21st Regiment N. I., performed the duties of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bombay, in addition to his own, from 2nd to 11th April 1870.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Dated 4th April 1870.—By the General Officer Commanding Poona Division of the Army, directing Major H. S. Anderson to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General.

Dated 14th April 1870.—By the General Officer Commanding Mhow Division of the Army, directing Lieutenant-Colonel H. Shewell, Deputy Judge Advocate, to perform the duties of Assistant Adjutant General in addition to his own, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hewett.

Lieutenant F. A. Beville, General List, who was on furlough on the 1st July 1868, has elected the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made :—

Sub-Conductor Edward Sharman (Supernumerary, Gun Carriage Department) and Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor George Henry to be Conductors, and Magazine Serjeant and Acting Sub-Conductor Giles Penstone to be Sub-Conductor, from 29th April 1870, in succession to Gregory, reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial.

Sub-Conductor John McIntosh to be acting Conductor, and Magazine Serjeant John Edward Humphreys to be Acting Sub-Conductor from 29th April 1870, in succession to Henry, promoted.

The following reversions in the Ordnance Department are made with effect from the 3rd May 1870, consequent on the return of Conductor George Lawrence from furlough:—

Acting Conductor John McIntosh to revert to Sub-Conductor, and acting Sub-Conductor John Edward Humphreys to Magazine Serjeant.

The following promotions in the Public Works Department are made :—

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Charles Hexton (Supernumerary, Revenue Survey Department) and Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign Edward Nue to be Assistant Commissaries, Conductor John Clabby to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, Sub-Conductor John William Williams to be Conductor, and Sergeant Samuel F. Hardy to be Sub-Conductor, from the 1st April 1870, in succession to Davis, deceased.

The following arrangements in the Military Account Department are notified :—

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Thacker, officiating Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, performed the duties of Pension Paymaster, Poona Circle, from the 8th April, the date Captain Bourdillon proceeded to take up his appointment as Acting Military Paymaster, Sind Circle, to the 4th instant, when Captain Bythell assumed charge of the appointment.

2. He also performed the duties of Examiner of Medical Accounts, in addition to his own, from the 21st April, the date Surgeon Major J. R. Miller made over the appointment, on his promotion, to 25th instant, when he was relieved by Surgeon G. E. Seward.

3. Captain T. Turner, officiating Presidency Paymaster, performed the duties of Pension Paymaster, Presidency Circle, in addition to his own, from 2nd April to 2nd May, when he was relieved by Captain C. A. Moore.

4. Lieutenant-Colonel F. Conybeare, Royal Artillery, performed the duties of Military Paymaster, Sind Circle, from the 5th to the 15th April 1870, both days inclusive.

Colonel W. B. Salmon, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, first class, is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, with leave of absence for two years, from the 18th May 1870, on private affairs.

The following extract from District Orders by Brigadier General C. Adams, dated Belgaum 16th May 1870, is confirmed :—

"At the request of the Commissary General, Lieutenant-Colonel Hewett, H. M.'s 1st Regiment Grenadier N I., will, on the departure of Colonel Salmon, Assistant Commissary General, receive charge of the Belgaum Executive Commissariat Office, and perform the duties thereto belonging, in addition to his own duties, till further orders, or till relieved by an officer of the Commissariat Department."

The following promotions are made in place of Colonel W. B. Salmon, Assistant Commissary General, first class, who vacated his position in the Commissariat Department on the 18th May 1870, in accordance with the conditions laid down in Government Resolution, Military Department, No. 1395 of 31st March 1870 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Mignon, acting Assistant Commissary General, first class, to be confirmed in that grade.

Major M. W. Willoughby, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, on medical certificate to Europe, to be Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Captain R T. Clarke, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class, on medical certificate to Europe, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Captain J. B. Fenwick, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Captain H. R. M. Vanffeythuysen, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, second class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Captain C. Swinhoe, Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Acting Promotions :—

Major C. F. Keays, Assistant Commissary General, second class, to be acting Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Captain A. Phelps, acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, to be acting Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Captain H. R. M. VanHeythuysen, acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class, to be acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Captain C Swinhoe, acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class, to be acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. G. Moore, Assistant Commissioner in Sind, held charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind, in addition to his own duties, from the 9th to the 23rd March 1870, both days inclusive.

Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent in Kattywar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Major S. C. Law, First Political Assistant in Kattywar, is appointed to act as Political Agent in Kattywar during the absence of Colonel Anderson on leave, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant William Henry Haydon, R.E., Assistant Engineer at Hog Island, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Lieutenant G. R. B. Drummond, acting First Assistant Superintendent of Police in Khandeish, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police at Karra.

Lieutenant R. Westmacott, acting Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Punch Mahals, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police in the Punch Mahals.

Azum Keshow Bulal Joshee, Head Karkoon, Talooka Callian, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Tanna District.

Kazi Imam Ali waled Mahomed Ulim, second class Mooktyarkar in the Hyderabad Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Hydrabad District.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for six months, from the 8th June next, to proceed to Europe on private affairs, under section 30 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 8th June 1855.

Mr. Charles Peile is appointed to act as Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay during the absence of Mr. R. V. Hearn on leave, or until further orders.

With reference to Government Notification, dated the 20th May, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, with the consent of the Government of India, to appoint Mr W. H Newnham to act as Joint Sessions Judge in the Ahmedabad District.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to appoint Thomas Benyon Ferguson, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, as Clerk and Sealer of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors of Bombay, from the 28th instant, vice Richard Bolton Barton, Esquire, L.L.D, and Barrister-at-Law, resigned

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court had granted to the late Mr. Narayen Dinanathjee, Second Translator and Interpreter, an extension of his leave, on medical certificate, for four calendar months, from and including the 5th instant, and had directed Mr. Balajee Pandoorung and Mr. Shamrao Bhasker to continue to act respectively as Second and Third Translator and Interpreter until further orders.

Consequent upon the decease of the late Mr. Narrayen Dinanathjee, the Honourable the Chief Justice has been pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect on and from the 18th instant :—

Permanent Establishment.

(Original Side).

Mr. Balajee Pandoorung, to be Second Translator and Interpreter.

Mr. Shamrow Bhasker, to be Third Translator and Interpreter.

Mr. Trimbuckrao Bapuji Mayadeo, to be Fourth Translator and Interpreter.

Mr. Sarvottam Sukharam, to be Fifth Translator and Interpreter.

Mr. Burjorjee Cowasjee, to be acting Sixth Translator and Interpreter.

Mr. Gunesh Keshao Waidya and Mr. Dosabhai Bejanji, to be acting Assistant Translator and Interpreter respectively.

(Appellate Side).

Mr. Harischundra Shamrao, to be Senior Goojerati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter.

Mr. Ball Bhasker, to be Gujarati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter.

Mr. Soker Bapuji, to be Gujarati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter.

Temporary Establishment.

(Original Side.)

Mr. Muncherji Bomanji, to be Gujarati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter.

Mr. Ball Bappoo, to be Gujarati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter.

(Appellate Side.)

Mr. Jamsetji Roostomji, to be Assistant Gujarati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Hosking to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon J. Roche, M.D., to act as Civil Surgeon at Hydrabad, vice Assistant Surgeon T. Holmested, appointed to act as Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College.

Surgeon W. P. Partridge is appointed Presidency Surgeon, 3rd District, vice Surgeon-Major Broughton, who has resigned the appointment.

Mr A Dalzell, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Customs, has passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, May 28).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Assistant Surgeon W. W. Gallaway, M.B., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, with effect from the 7th February last.

Captain J. W. M. Anderson, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted to the grade of Deputy Superintendent with effect from the 1st of November last.

The services of the Reverend William Jerome Burdett, B.A., appointed by the Secretary of State a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant R. J. H. Wyllie, 1st Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regiment of the Central India Horse, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, during the absence of Captain J. Miller, or until further orders.

Lieutenant F. A. Wilson, of the Royal Artillery, officiating Adjutant of the Deolee Irregular Force, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Regiment of the Central India Horse, vice Lieutenant R. J. H. Wyllie, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. B. Cooke, officiating as Assistant Commissioner in British Burmah, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in the Commission of that province, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Captain Furlong to be Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

The services of Mr. J. R. Kindersley, officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

Major A. C. Hay, Superintendent of the Nagar Division, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, during the absence of Mr. Kindersley, or until further orders.

Major A. J. Bruce, Deputy Superintendent of the Toomkoor District, to officiate as Superintendent of the Nagar Division, vice Major A. C. Hay.

Lieutenant E. P. Maltby, Assistant Superintendent (officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade in the Mysore District), to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade in the Toomkoor District, vice Major A. J. Bruce.

Lieutenant E. S. Ludlow, officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade in the Mysore District, vice Lieutenant E. P. Maltby.

The services of Captain E. A. Pemberton, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment as officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Kamptee.

Mr. C. Chapman, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in Oudh, to officiate as an Assistant Settlement Officer in the room of Captain A. Murray appointed to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Randall received charge of the office of Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions from Captain H. P. Peacock on the forenoon of the 15th May 1870.

Captain T. Cadell, V.C., appointed to officiate as Political Agent of the Eastern States in Rajpootana, received charge of the Agency at Bhurtpore from Dr. Harvey on the forenoon of the 3rd May 1870.

Assistant Surgeon R. Harvey, M B., officiated as Political Agent of the Eastern States in Rajpootana from the 31st March to 2nd May 1870, inclusive.

Major H. Fraser, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad (Auditor of Accounts, Hyderabad Contingent), is granted privilege leave of absence for thirty days from the 2nd May 1870.

Captain A. H. E. Campbell, Commanding the Resident's Escort at Hyderabad, will conduct the duties of Military Secretary to the Resident during the absence of Major Fraser, or until further orders.

Lieutenant E. P. Maltby, officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade in Mysore, to officiate as a Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade whilst in charge of the Mysore District, during the employment of Mr. Ricketts on other duty.

Major J. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner of Seetapore, in Oudh, to officiate as Commissioner of the Roy Bareilly Division, vice Mr. W. C Capper, C S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

The services of Mr. W. C. Capper, C.S., Commissioner of the Roy Bareilly Division, in Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment as officiating Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

Lieutenant E. S. Ludlow, officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade in the Mysore Commission, to act as Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, with effect from the 25th January 1870.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S., as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. M. Bland, Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Hire, (now on furlough) of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General of the Sirhind Division, is permitted, at his own request to resign his appointment on the Divisional Staff with effect from the 28th May 1870

The services of Assistant Surgeon R. Jameson, M.D., officiating in medical charge of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Surgeon-Major Robert James Atkinson, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £365 per annum, with effect from the 29th May 1870.

The G. G. O. No 410, dated 5th April 1870, placing the services of Lieutenant S E Rolland, of the Madras Staff Corps, Quarter Master 26th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Home Department, is cancelled at that officer's own request.

The following promotion is made, from the 11th May 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Brevet —To be Captain—Lieutenant John Bray, of the Unattached list.

The services of Assistant Surgeon L. C. Nanney, of the Madras Medical Establishment, lately officiating in medical charge of the 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

It having been decided to abandon the depot at Bhagsoo and to transfer the convalescents during the present hot season to Dalhousie, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction its establishment as a first class depot, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1077, dated 29th December 1864, with the following staff :—1 Commandant (with a command allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem), 1 staff officer (on Rs. 150 staff), 1 assistant surgeon or surgeon), 1 sergeant major, 1 quarter master sergeant, 1 hospital sergeant, 1 orderly-room clerk, 1 assistant armourer, 1 provost sergeant (on Rs. 10 per mensem, staff), 1 hospital writer, pay sergeant for each section, of which there will be two on Rs. 7 per mensem staff, 1 librarian, 1 school master, 1 school mistress, 1 European hospital nurse. The staff at Bhagsoo will cease from date of transfer of the depot to Dalhousie.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Major Edward Pryse Lloyd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the retired list, and will receive an allowance equal to the half pay of his rank, with effect from the 18th May 1870—the date of the receipt of the despatch from the Secretary of State for India.

Hyderabad Contingent.—Captain G. B. Farrington, 2nd in Command, 2nd Cavalry, to officiate as Brigade Major of the Contingent, as a temporary measure. till the arrival of Captain (Brevet Major) C. V. Conway-Gordon. The above arrangement will have effect from the 5th April 1870.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—5th Punjab Infantry—Ensign G. Gaisford, 1st Wing Subaltern 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, on probation, to be officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Captain G. N Money, appointed Station Staff, Dera Ismail Khan, or until further orders.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15 Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 6s. 3d. to £1 7s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Victoria Nyanza	Jones	Liverpool, February 5.
	British Nation	Cassell	London, February 3.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, May 31.
	Sumatra (s)	White	Suez, May 21.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Helen Scott	Gribble	Liverpool.
	Glenlyon	McIntyre	Hongkong.
	Colyxena	Balson	Diamond Island.
	Duiveland	Graves	Boston.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Jane Law, Black, to Liverpool.

Ship Western Belle, Smith, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast.

Ship Leonidas, to Tuticorin.

Now Ready

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS—
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale toencourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

FOWLER—May 22nd, at Mercara, the wife of James Fowler, Esq., of a son.

LEGGATT—May 23rd, at Glynn Villa, Ootacamund, the wife of W. Leggatt, Esq., Executive Engineer, Madras District, of a son.

DEATH.

SHORTLAND—May 26th, at Bangalore, suddenly, Charles Vincent Nixon, aged 10 months and 21 days, child of Lieutenant D. V. Shortland, Royal Artillery.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BRADSTREET—May 25th, at Banda, the wife of Lieutenant C. R. Bradstreet, Quarter Master, 15th Regiment M. N. I., of a daughter.

TOKER—May 27th, at Goruckpore, Oudh, the wife of A. C. Toker, Lieut. B. S. C. and Adjutant 18th N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHEPPARD—CHARLES—May 24th, at Trinity Church, Azimgurh, by the Rev W. G. Mallet, Thomas Williams Sheppard, Bengal Medical Service, to Rosa Henrietta Charles, youngest daughter of William Charles, of New South Wales.

DEATHS.

WALLACE—May 25th, at Umritsur, of heat apoplexy, Captain Alfred James Wallace, Bengal Staff Corps, doing duty with 21st P. N. I.

CORDNER—May 27th, at Meerut, Alice Sylvia, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. Cordner, Royal Artillery, aged 6 months.

RUSSELL—May 28th, at Allahabad, A. S. Russell, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1870.

DR. CAYLEY's report on the Ladak trade during the season of 1869, whether regarded from a commercial or political point of view, is a document of great interest. It has long been manifest, despite the formidable difficulties of the routes over the mountain masses that interpose between British India and Eastern Turkistan, that a considerable and profitable trade must spring up between the two countries. There were demands and produce and markets on both sides of the Himalayas. The conditions wanting to secure large exchanges were order in the regions governed by the Kushbegi, or Ataligh Ghazee, improved roads, and, not least, fair dealing on the part of Cashmere. The strong hand of the Ataligh Ghazee has established order in his realm; something, but not much has been done to repair and open roads; and at length the Cashmere Durbar has yielded to persistent pressure and has abolished all transit duties on goods passing through its territories to British India. Since 1868 the prospects of the traders have greatly improved. Dr. Cayley reports that the Cashmere officials have very fairly supported him, and have laboured with energy and success to eradicate the prevailing practice of robbing and oppressing the merchants. The Ladak authorities have abandoned their opposition to the opening of the Chang Chemmo route, which the Yarkandi merchants prefer to the dangerous passage across the Karakorum range. Dr. Cayley remarks that the roads, even in our own districts, need repairs; and, as only horse paths are requisite, he is of opinion that very moderate labour and expense would do all that is necessary. The next requirement is more carriage, notably in Kullu and Lahoul. Between Ladak and Yarkand, it appears, horses, the "carriage" of these countries, exist in abundance. These are difficulties which time, attention, and above all the increase of trade will lessen or remove. Indeed Dr. Cayley is of opinion that the merchants who trade direct with the Punjab will employ their own baggage animals throughout instead of trusting to the chance of finding what they need *en route*. Camels, it is expected, will soon be used between Yarkand and Ladak. And, since there is no lack of gram and fodder in Ladak, the inconveniences arising from insufficient supplies for man and beast can be set aside by the establishment of depôts on the new and favourite road.

The progress of trade during the past three years has been very striking. In round numbers the value of exports and imports into and from Ladak was five lakhs and a half in 1867, just over ten lakhs in 1868, and nearly thirteen lakhs in 1869. Striking out the trade with Cashmere and Chanthang, and estimating only the *through* traffic between Hindustan and Central Asia, Dr. Cayley remarks that the increase is hardly less than it was in 1868 ; thus—

	1868. Rs.	1869. Rs.
Imports into Ladak from Yarkand...	1,58,057	2,78,799
Ditto ditto ditto Punjab ...	2,06,110	1,95,957
Exports from Ladak to Yarkand...	1,23,999	1,93,323
Ditto ditto ditto Punjab ...	1,10,117	3,16,887
Total...	5,97,483	9,84,996

showing an excess of nearly four lakhs of rupees in the *through* traffic of the present year over that of 1868.

Not only is the increase owing to the goods brought by Yarkandi merchants, but there passed through Ladak, on their way to Mecca, no fewer than eight hundred pilgrims, all furnished with wealth for use on the road and trading purposes when they return. Among the pilgrims were a nephew of the Kushbegi, a widow of one of the sons of the Khan of Khotan, the Chief Moulvie, and several of the principal merchants of Kashgar. "I believe that fear of the advance of Russia," says Dr. Cayley, "and probable troubles in Yarkand, have helped to drive over so many wealthy people, as they wish to be out of the way until things look more settled." On the other hand some traders from the Punjab, notably Tara Singh of Rawul Pindee, a Sikh, have been to Yarkand, have met with excellent treatment, and have made considerable profits. Indeed Tara Singh was treated with distinction in Yarkand, "for, although both ruler and people are strictly Mahomedan, they are far too mercantile in spirit to show intolerance to people of other creeds." Dr. Cayley imputes to the Cashmerees the suspicions which have rested upon the Hindoos from British India. The products of Eastern Turkistan are highly valuable. Khotan silk has come over in large and largely increasing quantities, and as the supply "seems unlimited," the amount exported will be limited only by the market and the difficulties of transit. Nor is Khotan remarkable for its silk only. "The universal accounts may I believe be relied on," writes Dr. Cayley, "that the goldfields of Khotan are practically inexhaustible, and that the gold is obtained without any great labour or difficulty." Gold and silk are both articles that will always command a ready market; parcels of great value travel in a small compass; and the mining and silk-preparing industries of Khotan ought to benefit by the stimulus now imparted. We have much to send in return, one thing, especially, which ought to be a staple article of Indian export some day—tea. Dr. Cayley says, "only sixty-nine maunds of tea were imported to the disappointment of the Yarkandis who were all crying out for tea, which is now the great want of the country. The prices obtained by Tara Singh in Yarkand for Kangra green tea varied from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per pound. In Yarkand and the whole of Central Asia the desire for tea is universal, and this want can now only be supplied from India. Nearly all the Yarkandi merchants have this year [1869] gone to the Punjab to buy tea, and seem to have made large purchases by barter at the Palumpore fair. The tea trade promises well for the future." It is noticeable that a demand for English guns and pistols has sprung up; "breech-loaders are especially desired for men of rank;" and perhaps the Kushbegi may one day want a consignment of serviceable rifles and light guns for his mounted troops, a demand readily supplied if the route be made fairly passable.

And, despite his prudence, the Ataligh Ghazee may stand in need of better arms for the really fine mounted force which forms the flower of the Turkistan army. Practically these troops are a species of dragoons, armed with muskets as well as sabres, and taught to manœuvre and fight with their artillery. Some day their courage and tactics may be put to the test of experience. Dr. Cayley after remarking that the army keeps faithful to the Kushbegi, says "the later accounts describe the troops as unsettled on account of the near approach of the Russians, and the fear of an invasion by that, in their eyes, irresistible power. This feeling," he adds, "has spread through the whole country, and is maintained by the present relations of Russia to the previously independent countries of Bokhara, Kokand, and Andijan, which have, as the people express it, now become Russian; for, although still under their own rulers, and not occupied by Russian troops, these States seem to have entirely submitted to Russian influence and counsels." Rather an unpleasant statement for the wiseacres who tell us that practically no change has taken place in the Khanates. Nothing can mark more strongly than this passage how the Russians are obtaining a moral as well as physical predominance throughout Central Asia. Long experience has taught the Kushbegi what these Russians are to the states whose frontiers they pass or touch; and he wishes to keep them out of his realm. Russian officers, and even Russian traders have been sent back from Kashgar, and the soldiers at the outposts are strictly enjoined to keep the peace. The rumour of a slight encounter, current last summer, is confirmed by Dr. Cayley, who also speaks of the rapidity with which the Kushbegi collected a large force on his apparently threatened frontier. But the most interesting politico-military facts are these—that the Russians have a fort on the Naryn and a *bridge* over the river, about five marches from Kashgar; that the garrison is not far from some supports, for last summer, after the skirmish, "the Russians largely reinforced their garrison on the Naryn, and advanced across the river within four marches of Kashgar"—one day's march only however, for the fort is five marches from the town—and that the force on or near the Naryn numbers 3,000, including 600 regulars. When the Russians enter Eastern Turkistan, it will probably be in concert with a movement of natives from Kokand. The Kushbegi is an usurper, and it would be easy, if deemed politic, to stir up a pretender to overset him. Indeed, Dr. Cayley says that the former ruler of Yarkand is already planning an enterprise against the Kushbegi in executing which he is to be aided by Kokand troops. It should be remembered that the base of the Russian advance on the Naryn is independent of the line of the Jaxartes. In two passages Dr. Cayley points to the divergence of trade on account of the disturbed condition of what we may now call Russian Turkistan, *and* of the prohibitive duties on English goods. He tells us that the finest bhung or charas, a drug, grown in Yanghissar, which usually goes by Kokand and Bokhara, was last year "brought up by merchants coming to Ladak, on account of the high duties and unsettled state of the road through Kokand and Russian Turkistan;" and he further states that Bokhara merchants who had reached Kashgar in July or August, agreed in saying that the disturbed condition of the country and the high duties rendered leading through the countries mentioned almost impossible. But this could only be temporary, except as regards the duties, for the Russians are no lovers of disorder and are not likely to permit it for long.

MAJOR-GENERAL PERCY HILL, C. B., it is said, goes to the Lahore command, not to Mhow.

COLONEL W. D. AITKEN, R.A., has been appointed Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines for a further period of two years, from the 26th July 1869.

THE confirmation of Mr. Morris's appointment as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is intimated in the "Gazette of India" of the 28th May.

THE "Army and Navy Gazette" of the 14th May has a puzzling paragraph in its Naval news :—"Galatea, 26, screw-frigate, Captain His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., anchored at Bombay on Monday morning during a gale."

COLONEL ANDERSON has gone home on three months' privilege leave only. This change in his plans removed the difficulty in filling up his place. Major S. C. Law, the First Political Assistant at the Agency, is, it will be seen from the official notifications, to act as Political Agent during that short period.

WITH the sanction of the Secretary of State, concurred in by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, it is notified by the Government of India, that the band of gold lace to be worn on the forage caps of officers of the Indian Staff Corps shall be of the same pattern as that on the trowsers, but one inch and a half wide.

THE London military correspondent of the "Pioneer" thinks himself "not premature in announcing that steps are about being taken at once with a view to the re-organization of our field artillery." "General Adye", adds that journal, "is strongly in favour of muzzle-loading guns, and with him go the sympathies of nearly the whole of the regiment. A stimulus has been given to the idea by the production of the very neat and efficient system of rifled artillery which has just been introduced for India, while the conclusion has been precipitated by the persistent failure of the breech-loading fuzees, every pattern that has been devised."

BESIDES the Calcutta Derby Sweep and the Metropolitan Derby Sweep, the City of Palaces had a Grand Universal Derby Sweep. There were 2,356 tickets taken for it, and the amounts of the three chief prizes are, respectively, Rs. 7,460, Rs. 4,476 and Rs. 2,984, in addition to which there is a sum of Rs. 7,460 to be distributed amongst the drawers of other horses that actually start. Kingcraft was drawn by "Tallyho," and Palmerston by G. Thomas. Muster does not seem, judging from the printed statement of the result, to have been drawn at all. Nor was it in the case of the other two sweeps abovenamed. The winner of the great prize—that of the Calcutta Derby Sweep—amounting to a lakh of rupees, is styled in the list "I've won." A confederacy we presume "I've won" to be, as there is an "I've won Confederacy" in the Metropolitan Sweep list. G. C. Ghose who drew Palmerston in the Calcutta Derby Sweep and gets Rs. 30,000 will surely henceforth have a lively sense of the advantages of British rule.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY GAZETTE.

LONDON, 1ST JUNE.

The Maharajah of Puttiala and Sir Jung Bahadoor have been appointed Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India ; Prince Gholam Mahomed and the Honourable William Grey, Knights Commanders ; and the Honourable Alexander John Arbuthnot, Edward Clive Bayley, Rajah Emy Kishen Doss, Colonel Michael Dawes, Colonel Henry Longden, Colonel Henry Thuillier, Colonel John Cumming Anderson, Colonel Martin Dillon and Baboo Shiva Persad have been appointed Companions of the Star of India.

By British Indian Cable.

ITALY.

MILAN, 1ST JUNE.

The Republican band which recently appeared in the province of Como has been dispersed. Many have escaped to Switzerland but have been arrested by the authorities.

Small-pox is reported to be spreading in Paris.

LONDON, 1ST JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

Exchange on India, 60 days' Bank Bills, 1s. 11d.

The Mabel has arrived from Bombay.

FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR AND MALTA TELEGRAPH.

PROGRESS REPORT.

JUNE 2ND.—Gibraltar-Lisbon section completed to-day.

Grand fête at Lisbon.

Gibraltar-Malta section opened for traffic today.

THE MONSOON.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, which arrived with the English Mail yesterday, reports a fresh monsoon breeze to within 400 miles of the port. Rain clouds also appeared to have reached the same place, and a pretty heavy swell was experienced as far as the entrance to the harbour. It is thought that the monsoon proper may be expected to burst here about the 7th or 8th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 13TH MAY.

ABOUT two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the P. & O. Company's s.s. Sumatra, Captain C. A. White, arrived in harbour, with the English mail of the 13th ultimo on board. The Sumatra left Suez on the 21st May at 10-20 A.M., arrived at Aden at 9-10 A.M. on the 26th, and sailed thence for Bombay on the same afternoon at half-past three o'clock. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton—Captain and Mrs Forbes, Captain Hay, Mr and Mrs Collins, Mrs Filgate, Mrs Thatcher, Mrs Westmacott, Mrs Kerry, Miss Fogerty, Miss Dunsterville, Ensign Parker, and Mr Howard.

From Marseilles—Captain and Mrs McMahon, Mrs D'Oyley, Messrs Little, G. Bright, Palmer, W. H. Grimley, and A. Rennie.

From Aden—Byramjee Hormusjee and eleven servants.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 13TH MAY.

A FRESH batch of despatches about the Greek murders has been issued by the Foreign Office to-day, since the publication of the morning papers. This part of the "correspondence" to be laid before Parliament supplies at last an authentic narrative of the circumstances immediately preceding the attack of the troops on the brigands, and the death of the prisoners, and also defines more clearly with whom the responsibility of the catastrophe really rests. The most important despatch is a long report from Colonel Théagénis, who was charged by the Greek Government with a mission to the brigands, and afterwards directed the operations of the troops. The instructions given to this officer on the 18th ult. by the Government, when news had been received in Athens of the capture of Mr. Herbert's party, are now for the first time published. They prescribed these conditions for the negotiation with the brigands:—(1) that the band might depart with their ransom from Greece, by land, or even, if necessary, by sea, in an English man-of-war ; (2) that they could not possibly have an amnesty ; (3) that they must take very good care that not even a hair of the head of one of the prisoners was injured (*à ce que même l'ongle d'aucun ne soit pas endommagé,*) for otherwise the Government would treat them with the utmost rigour ; (4) that they must not on any pretext leave Oropos, so that the prisoners might still communicate easily with their respective Ministers ; and, *if the band quitted Oropos, the Government would be freed from its pledge to the Foreign Ministers to suspend all pursuit of the Arvanitei.*" This last condition was undoubtedly the immediate cause of the massacre. Colonel Théagénis says that, when he had his interview on the 19th with the brigand chiefs and, finding all other argument unavailing, used "this indirect menace," the chiefs "grew angry and wished to leave at once, insisting that the promise which had been given them was absolute, and that they might go to Thebes, Locris, Lamia, or anywhere else in Greece." Takos, the bolder and abler of the two brothers who were at the head of the band, added to the prisoners, "Write to your Ministers that, if this business is not settled by to-morrow evening (the 20th), I will cut your throats, for that is what the Colonel here wishes, since he threatens us with his detachments." The Colonel does not hint that he had any doubts of the sincerity of the brigand's menace ; yet he went away and did nothing more till the morning of the 21st, after the expiration of the truce fixed by the brigands, when, having received orders from Athens to invest Oropos, he commanded different detachments to march towards the village in order to surround it and prevent the flight of the robbers and their prisoners. While on the march, in the afternoon, they found that they were already too late. The fatal collision is thus described :—

"Before and after the passage of the river by the soldiers, I had given the officers orders not to let a shot be fired, but to endeavour only to hinder their flight by barring the road against them, in the hope of thus shutting them up in Sycamenos. But the brigands hastened their march, and the most agile of the soldiers ran to get near them. The brigands tried to keep them off by shots and cries of 'don't come near us, or we will kill the Englishmen and you will be lost.' To these shots the soldiers replied from time to time, but without any result. After the passage of the river, and while we were engaged with the officers in regulating the march of the soldiers, we saw afar off the interpreter Alexander, who came towards me, and, having approached, told me the prisoners were on the point of being killed, and that we must not pursue the brigands, for they intended to remain at Sycamenos. As this village belongs to the district of Attica, I told him to hasten and inform the brigands that they might remain quiet and without fear at Sycamenos, for the soldiers had orders not to fire upon them, and that there they might receive the money and go out of the country under the conditions of safety the Government had promised them. The interpreter made a show of great eagerness to execute this mission, but on the other hand he pretended that he could not return on foot, and he went towards the village to get a horse. However, he did nothing, with a treacherous intention, and I believe (*je crois qu'il l'a évité par fraude*). I say he acted treacherously, because I had had previous reasons to doubt his honesty, having noticed, when I was conversing at Oropos with the prisoners in a foreign language which was unknown to the brigands, that the latter let it be seen from their manner of expressing themselves that they knew what I had been saying.

"As I have already said, the brigands advanced firing, and they were followed at a distance by some soldiers, who also fired without effect; and when they drew near Dilessi, the Secretary to the English Legation, the unfortunate Mr Herbert, being tired, not able to run any further, although they tried to force him on, was killed by the brigands. I suppose this was so, because they had no other motive for killing him, and because, about thirty steps from the place where he was killed, I myself found his overcoat thrown on the ground, showing that it had been a burden to him, fatigued as he was with running so fast. After this sad death the troops began to fire straight on the brigands, some of whom were shot down."

I need not quote more at length from this report, which goes on to detail the deaths of the other prisoners and the "furious pursuit" of the brigands up to night time by the troops. The point brought out with great clearness in the report is that the Greek Government committed the terrible blunder of sending Colonel Théagénis with a threatening message to the brigands, without taking any precautions to enable him to give effect to his threat. The Colonel spends much labour in trying to show that, *after* he had delivered his message, and thus fulfilled the mission entrusted to him, he had not time to carry out the fresh orders issued at Athens on the 20th, that he should surround Oropos with a strong cordon of troops and deprive the brigands of all hope of making good their escape. But what inconceivable rashness to excite the fury of the brigands by addressing to them this "indirect menace," before the place where they had taken refuge had been completely invested! And what scandalous apathy Colonel Théagénis himself displayed, in wasting a whole precious day without moving troops up towards Oropos, when he himself had heard the threat used towards the unfortunate prisoners, and knew it would probably be carried out. The responsibility of provoking the collision now evidently rests with the Greek Government, by the confession of their own agent. You will notice the pains the Colonel takes to make out that it was the brigands who fired first; but this statement is directly contradicted by the men belonging to the band who have been captured, and who, though of course their evidence is not worth much, agree in asserting that they and their comrades never fired till they found the interpreter did not return, and were attacked by a party of troops, who fired first. As to the dragoman, the Government would no doubt gladly seize on the chance of attributing the calamity to his treacherous conduct—and the suspicion of treachery on his part is confirmed by Lord Muncaster's letter to Lord Clarendon, stating that Alexander, on the day of the capture, did not warn the travellers of the purpose for which the troops whom they met on their way back had come out, though he talked with them and must have known they were searching for brigands—but the poor man may on the 21st naturally have been unwilling, even if well disposed towards the captives, to go back and put himself in the hands of brigands who were capable of putting him to instant death. That the chiefs had communications with influential people in Athens seems to be certain ; but it is not easy to make out what Mr. Erskine really means by his references to certain leading politicians in Athens. Lord Clarendon, as appears from his despatch of April 28, understood Mr. Erskine to assert, on the authority of M. Zaimis, the Greek Prime Minister, that the chiefs of the opposition were in league with the brigands, and had urged the latter to insist on an amnesty. Yet, according to a telegram from Athens, M. Zaimis denies that he ever brought such a charge, and Mr. Erskine declares that no one who knew the English language could suppose he had said so! This part of the business is still inexplicable ; but we have now been told all we probably shall ever know of the circumstances immediately connected with the massacre.

The Emperor and M. Ollivier have gained a more easy victory in the plebiscitary campaign than they dared to hope for. Up to the eve of the day fixed for taking the *plébiscite*, the Ministerialists and the Opposition both reckoned at six millions and a half the probable number of votes to be given in favour of the reformed empire. But the actual number of *ouis* exceeds seven millions and a quarter. The large number of negative votes given by soldiers proves that the voting this time at least has been perfectly free. Of course, the revolutionary papers declare that Napoleon only reigns in the hearts of the peasantry, that the intelligence of the great towns has arrayed itself against him with unmistakeable unanimity, and that in the end the country will think what Paris, Marseilles, and Lyons think. But there is also room for doubt whether a reaction may not have set in even among liberal Frenchmen. If the *plébiscite* had been taken last year, or immediately after Sadowa or Mexico, would Napoleon have had half the number of votes he has now received? And is it not possible that the majority of the French nation may really be appeased by the late reforms, and convinced that the list of Imperial mistakes is at an end, and that even in the great towns the population are growing a little weary of revolutionary clamours? That would appear to be the case, for the Republican party is raising barricades again in Paris, and evidently means serious business this time, having acquired a conviction that it is time for them either to fight or to lose their hold on popular sympathy. The Emperor is better prepared to meet them now, and to teach them that Paris is no longer France. It is perhaps unfair to him to say that he desires a collision ; but, fortified by the approval of the country, he will no longer shrink from putting down street insurrections with the remorseless vigor of 1851. It won't help them much, if the soldiers once use their rifles in good earnest, to be armed with copies of the resolutions it is proposed to pass at a demonstration to be held in Hyde Park next Sunday afternoon.

The re-appearance of the Queen in public life will probably be dated henceforth from the opening of the new buildings of the University of London, as on Wednesday Her Majesty discarded for the first time the widow's cap which she has invariably worn when compelled to take part in any public ceremony since the death of the Prince Consort. The meagreness of Wednesday's ceremony was in keeping with the business-like character of the University ; but now that it has got a home of its own, Oxford and Cambridge may well fear that the University of the Victorian age, with its liberal policy towards men of all creeds and races, and its wide sympathies with all branches of modern culture, will soon become a formidable rival to them in influence and reputation, as it is already in popularity. Perhaps Her Majesty's visit was partly designed as a hint to the older Universities, that, the sooner they abolish the tests that still give them a character of religious intolerance, the better it will be for their future fame. The elevation of the new buildings in Burlington Gardens is so exceptionally good, that one can only regret they should, like so many other fine buildings in London, be placed where no one can get a good view of them for the mean-looking houses with which they are surrounded.

Great progress has again been made this week with the Irish Land Bill ; and last night one clause after another was passed with such unexpected rapidity, that Government found time before the House rose to extinguish the unfortunate Women's Disabilities Bill, which passed its second reading last week. Mr. Gladstone explained that the result of the division on the second reading had taken the Ministry by surprise and that he is not prepared to increase his present difficulties by sanctioning the commencement of a revolution in society far more tremendous than has ever yet been attempted in England. He had his way of course : but he did not answer the argument that, if it is reasonable for women who are householders to have the municipal franchise they ought also to have the parliamentary franchise. Possibly he may think that they ought to have the municipal franchise taken away from them.

If Sir Wilfrid Lawson were not so grimly in earnest, there would be something comical in his reply to your complaints about the want of money in the Indian Treasury by a motion to abolish the opium revenue. Mr. Grant Duff stated the case of the Indian Government in an unanswerable way. In the first place, it is not proved that opium does not do much good as well as some harm. It certainly does not demoralize the Chinese, who are in strength, energy, and diligence superior to every other Oriental race. Again, if opium eating be immoral, that is the business of the Chinese who buy it, not of the Indians who sell it. The trade is legal and profitable ; and why should the Indian Government abandon six millions of revenue to a caprice of some English philanthropists who know nothing of the effects of opium except by hearsay? The Duke of Argyll is really asked to destroy a branch of trade, which, next to that in raw cotton, is the most valuable you possess ; and when he has done this, and thrown multitudes of families out of employment, and diverted an immense extent of land from the cultivation of that crop for which it is best suited, to levy fresh taxes on an impoverished and suffering people, in order to make good the deficit caused by the prohibition of opium growing. Such a demand was too much even for the patience of an unusually moral House of Commons ; and, in spite of the prayers and warnings of Mr. T. Chambers, the motion was rejected.

The Duke of Argyll had a confidential talk with Mr. Watts, Secretary to the Cotton Supply Association, this afternoon. I went in with the deputation, but was turned out with the other reporters, as the Duke prefers having what he says imperfectly reported by irresponsible people in conversation afterwards, to having notes taken at the time by men belonging to the press. His Grace does not believe much in the press, they say, or in any man or institution, but himself. I enclose the long memorial of the Association, which was "taken as read." The Duke promised nothing, except that he would write to the Government of India about the proposal to utilize collectors as agents of the Association. I also enclose a letter from Mr. Watts in reply to an article in the *Times of India*. J. M. M.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

To His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Memorial of the Cotton Supply Association.

Sheweth,—1. Your memorialists are deeply concerned to learn that there is but little progress making in the development of the agricultural resources of India, especially in relation to an increased production of cotton. From the report brought by their secretary, just returned from India, who has had the opportunity of travelling through the cotton districts, and of conferring with the Collectors, Commissioners, and others upon the subject, they are confirmed in the conviction that had the proposal submitted to Government in their last memorial been carried out, viz., to employ the Collectors specifically in the way suggested for promoting and improving the cultivation of cotton, the anticipated results would have been realized.

2. Your memorialists therefore again beg most earnestly to recommend that the Collectors in the cotton districts, being the officers who have the power and influence necessary to secure real progress, should be expressly instructed to use the best means that can be devised to promote the object desired. More particularly to select a number of the most intelligent and best qualified native agriculturists that can be found, to be first of all instructed at the model farms and seed gardens in improved methods of cultivation, and then to be employed under the Collectors' directions amongst the ryots, in advising and persuading them to adopt such measures as are proved to be advantageous. In this way it is believed that prejudices and objections would be overcome, that care would be taken in the selection of seed, that recourse will be had to deeper ploughing, to manure with irrigation, and that better methods of cultivation would gradually be adopted to render the soil increasingly productive. A native cultivator at Ahmedabad has just reported to your memorialists that he estimates the yield from his manured land at 50 per cent. more than from the unmanured part. The successful efforts of Mr. Shaw in Dharwar and of Mr. Ashburner in Khandeish clearly show how much can be accomplished by intelligent and zealous Collectors to promote and improve the cultivation of cotton in their several districts. Your memorialists have good reason to know that the Collectors themselves, if furnished with competent assistants, are not averse to be employed in the way recommended, and in the absence of any middle class, such as is found in the Southern States of America, these officers are the only agents who can effectually influence the cultivators and secure the objects desired. In some cases the Collectors might probably with advantage be provided with a steam plough, to be tried first on a model farm, and then to be lent to such ryots as may be willing either separately or in combination to use it, and whose holdings are sufficiently large for the purpose.

3. Your memorialist urgently recommend that the means which have been found successful in promoting and improving the cultivation of cotton in other districts, should also be employed in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, and Madras, they think that the Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars might now transfer his services with advantage to Bengal and Madras, especially as application for assistance has been received from the latter presidency, and that if a suitable Commissioner were appointed for the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, the results could not fail to be in the highest degree beneficial.

4. Your memorialists are of opinion that much benefit would arise from the establishment of small model farms for practically teaching agriculture in connection with the normal and village schools which are largely attended by the children of the ryots. Such small farms under the supervision of the Director of Public Instruction in each district would not only serve to train up a more intelligent class of agriculturists, but by attracting the attention of the koonbies in each locality would be the means of bringing under their notice such improved methods of cultivation as could there be seen in operation. Your memorialists have reason to believe that such model farms as have already been established have proved of great utility, and they much regret to find that the funds necessary to their efficiency have in some cases been curtailed. They consider it to be of the highest importance that these farms should be well-sustained.

5. Your memorialists desire again, with increased earnestness, to recommend the speedy construction of the railways into the cotton districts urged upon the attention of Government in their last memorial, and which have already been sanctioned, and of roads, which are so much needed for the transport of produce ; also, that additional facilities for irrigation should be provided by means of loans to be raised in this country. They are of opinion that local contributions for this purpose might be obtained if grants or loans were offered to a municipality or district, to provide wells and inexpensive works of irrigation, to make and repair the roads, bridge the nullahs, &c., in each district, and that such local expenditure, under local management, would not only relieve the imperial treasury, but would reach wealthy natives who now evade the operation of a general income tax.

6. Your memorialists are still of opinion that a Cotton Frauds' Bill is a necessity, and, whilst they think that the one proposed by the Bombay Legislative Council is open to grave objection, and that its stringent clauses require modification, they recommend that it should be re-considered and so altered and amended as to remove the objections urged so strongly against it, and to adapt it to the circumstances not only of the Bombay Presidency but of the other cotton-growing districts of India.

7. Your memorialists, who have frequently been represented as endangering an adequate supply of food by promoting an increased production of cotton in India, have been surprised to learn that an import duty upon wheat and flour from Australia and elsewhere exists, which is practically prohibitive, and to some extent increases the necessity of growing cereals where cotton might otherwise be cultivated. They therefore beg to suggest that such duties as prevent the free importation of food should be at once repealed. In doing this they desire to state emphatically that they have never promoted the growth of cotton in India in any way that could in the slightest degree endanger the sustenance of the population, though this has been alleged both in Parliament and elsewhere. On the contrary, the tendency of the measures which your memorialists have advocated has always been to develope the agricultural resources of the country generally, and to increase the fertility of the soil with a view to the production of larger crops of every description, leaving the ryot the option of growing cotton or any other produce that may pay him best. But they submit that wherever cotton is the most profitable crop that can be grown, it is for the interest of the cultivator to be furnished by means of good roads and improved communications, with increased facilities for obtaining from every quarter adequate supplies of food.

8. Your memorialists are constrained again with increased earnestness to press for the introduction of representatives of trade and commerce into the Indian Council. Their attention has recently been drawn to this subject by the return ordered by Parliament of the names, ages, dates of appointment, and other particulars of the present members of the Council of India, and the examination of that return convinces your memorialists more strongly than ever that the interests of the Indian empire imperatively demand the change which they advocate. It is to them manifest that men who have for the most part been so long absent from India as is shown in this return, and who when there spent their lives in services which had little or no connection with the trade and commerce of the country, cannot in the nature of things adequately represent these great interests which from year to year have been increasing in magnitude and importance. They therefore beg most respectfully to urge that this recommendation may receive early attention.

9. Your memorialists are of opinion that the rapid progress which America is making in the production of cotton, by means of fertilizers and improved methods of cultivation, renders it indispensably necessary that no practicable efforts should be neglected for promoting the growth of cotton in India. The danger of losing so valuable a trade, worth at the present moment about twenty millions sterling, is imminent, and demands the immediate adoption of all suitable measures to ensure its preservation and permanence.

Your memorialists, therefore, beg with renewed earnestness to urge their recommendations upon the attention of Government, and will ever pray, &c.

Manchester, 12th May 1870.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 2nd June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, private, 1st June, 5-11 P.M.; via Russia, private, 2nd June, 11 A.M. From Continent of Europe via Turkey, 1st June, 12 P.M.; via Russia, 2nd June, 11-33 A.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; lines clear beyond ; Persian line right to London.

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BOMBAY.

MR. D. BENNETT, Inspector of Police, Nassick Districts, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for a further period of two months.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.—On Wednesday two natives were taken into custody by the police, having in their possession a carpet bag containing eleven pounds of opium.

THE Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have permitted the adjournment, from the 1st to the 15th June, of the Court of Small Causes at Surat and Broach.

MR. R. V. HEARN, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, has been allowed six months' leave of absence from the 8th instant, and Mr. Charles Peile is to act for him.

INFORMATION FOR MARINERS.—From and after the 1st September next, no signals will be made or answered from any of the signal stations in Cape Colony, except by means of the International Code of Signals.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 95th Regiment at the Colaba band-stand this evening:—

Overture	Siege of Corinth	Rossini
Valse	Christmas	Godfrey
Selection	Simon Boccanegra	Verdi
Quadrille	St. James	D'Albert
Galop	Hurdle Jumper	Wotzel

IT will be remembered that during the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to this city, a triumphal arch erected at the entrance of Shaik Memon Street, near the Arthur Crawford Markets, fell down and a Hindoo boy who was standing under it at the time was seriously injured and died in consequence. We learn that Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, has given Rs. 1,200 to the parents of the boy, out of the reception fund.

THE PARSEE PRIEST DEFAMATION CASE.—Mr. Dorabjee Eduljee Tata has just published a full and verbatim report, in a handsome octavo volume, of the proceedings connected with the trial of Jamsetjee Sorabjee Madun, held in the Bombay Criminal Sessions of November 1869, before the present Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, for defaming Mr. Nowrojee Shapoorjee Sunjana, brother of Dustoor Peshutunjee Byramjee Sunjana, High Priest in Bombay. The proceedings occupy nearly 200 pages of well printed matter. The preface to the book clearly narrates the origin of the feud between the rival Dustoors, which led to bitter acrimony, and culminated in the conviction and punishment of one of the partizans in the controversy.

INQUEST.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Wednesday at the Barrack Stores, Fort, on the body of John Williams, a probationary sergeant in the Barrack Department. Conductor M. Corkery, of the Ordnance Department, said that on the morning of Wednesday, about half past 8 o'clock, deceased passed his house near the Sanatarium at Colaba. He appeared to be unsteady as if he were under the influence of liquor. About five minutes afterwards witness got into his shigram with three others and saw deceased sitting under a tree. He went up to him and asked him what was the matter with him. Deceased made some reply which he could not make out. He put him into the shigram, took him to the Town Hall, and there left him in charge of his companion. Deceased fell asleep when he got into the shigram. He was subsequently taken to his place, and in about an hour afterwards he died. The jury came to the conclusion that death had resulted from natural causes.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. G. Sigg as Acting Consul for His Majesty the King of Italy at Bombay during the absence to Europe of the Cavaliere Pilastri.—*Government Gazette.*

THE allowance hitherto drawn by shoeing-smiths in British Cavalry Regiments for roughing stirrup-irons will cease, and the duty will, in future, be performed by armourer sergeants without remuneration.—Existing rules for roughing the stirrup-irons in the Royal Artillery remain unchanged.—*Gazette of India.*

HOUSE PROPERTY AT UPPER COLABA.—With reference to the notification dated 2nd May 1870, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 5th ultimo, relating to leasehold land at Upper Colaba, held under Government, it is hereby notified that T. Ormiston, Esquire, C.E., and J. H. E. Hart, Esquire, C.E., Acting Executive Engineer for Reclamations, have been appointed a committee to decide the amount of compensation to be paid for buildings and improvements on the premises referred to in the schedule to the said notification.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT.—To give effect to the provisions of Act XII. of 1870 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the ports of Bombay and Surat to be those only under this presidency from which passenger ships may depart or proceed on a voyage to ports or places in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, under the authority conveyed in section 8 of the above Act, is pleased at the same time to appoint the undermentioned officers to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the said Act XII. of 1870, in relation to the inspection and survey of passenger ships and the granting of certificates under the said Act:—At the port of Bombay—The Commissioner of Customs for the time being; the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P.D., for the time being; the Superintendent, Preventive Service, for the time being; the Deputy Superintendent, Preventive Service, for the time being. At the Port of Surat—The Commissioner of Customs for the time being; the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, N. D., for the time being.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

WE understand that the Central India shikaree party have bagged twelve tigers and six bears.—*Poona Observer*, June 2.

WE understand that Mahadewrow Wassewdew Burvay has been appointed karbharee to His Highness the Raja of Kolapoor.—*Ibid.*

LOAFER SENT TO BOMBAY.—On the 27th ultimo, a loafer, named Alfred Cassidy, was found lying drunk in camp by the police and incapable of taking care of himself. He has since been sent to Bombay by Colonel Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate, under the Vagrancy Act.—*Ibid.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 31st May, was 296, being 27 more than in the preceding week, 66 less than the total of the week ending 1st June 1869, and 43 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 74 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total reported birth in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	8	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,25e	1	1	...	3	4	1	1	13	2
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Market	75,402	1	7	...	2	...	4	...	15	11
Mandwee	41,152	3	7	...	4	6	5	...	26	9
Chuckla	41,442	2	11	...	1	4	4	...	28	6
Oomburkharee	63,020	4	6	1	...	5	4	...	24	7
Dongree	60,259	3	5	...	4	2	5	...	19	14
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	3	1	2	3	...	2	15	1
Phunnswaree	22,529	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	7	1
Bhooleshwur	50,282	1	3	...	...	3	5	...	14	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	9	...	1	2	1	1	15	6
Koombarwara	23,085	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	6	5
Khetwaree	29,177	1	3	...	3	1	1	1	12	...
Girgaum	21,505	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
Chaoputee	6,184	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Walkeshwur	10,094	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	6	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	1
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Kamathеepoora	81,675	3	18	...	2	1	4	1	37	3
Parel	7,002	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	4	1
Seoree	5,042	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	2
Seo	12,087	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Mahim	19,450	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	1	16	...
Bombay	816,562	30	89	3	32	38	45	7	296	74
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		40	133	18	25	43	30	6	3[illegible]9	...

The following statement shows the number of death in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Digs. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total, (inc. dis not specified here.)	Total Reported Births ex. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	1	2	...	3	3	5	...	17	1
Brahmin	1	4	...	1	...	2	...	8	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	1
Hindoo of other Caste.	16	38	1	17	22	18	2	132	29
Hindoo out-caste	1	6	...	2	1	...	...	10	...
Mussulman	9	31	1	1	8	16	...	82	30
Parsee	...	5	...	5	3	2	4	27	9
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-Christian	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	7	2
Indo-European	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
European	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Negro-African	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	30	89	3	32	38	45	7	296	74
Corresponding week 1869	68	84	8	45	58	38	13	362	56

JUDGES' SALARY, FURLOUGH, AND PENSION.

IN supersession of Notification dated the 17th March 1870, yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* publishes for general information the following copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 20th April 1870, together with the revised rules respecting the salaries, furloughs, retiring pensions, and expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Madras, and Bombay:—

"INDIA OFFICE, London, 20th April 1870.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your telegram dated 22nd March 1870, asking whether my despatch dated 17th February, No. 4 of 1870, was intended to abolish the High Court Furlough Rules of 1869, and stating that you had granted Mr. Justice Warden furlough under those rules, I have to inform you that the despatch in question in no way touched the Furlough Rules of 1869, but merely pointed out certain alterations which I had deemed it expedient to make, as regards the time of service qualifying for pension, in the case of a Puisne Judge of any of the High Courts in India being promoted to the Chief Justiceship, or a Puisne Judgeship of any of the Courts, or a Chief Justice of one Court being transferred to be Chief Justice of another.—I have the honour to be, &c., ARGYLL."

"Regulations by the Secretary of State in Council of India, under the provisions of 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 104, sec. 6, respecting the salaries, furloughs, retiring pensions, and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Madras, and Bombay.

No. 1.

SALARIES.

The Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall be paid a salary of Company's Rs. 72,000 per annum: each Puisne Judge and Acting Puisne Judge a salary of Company's Rs. 50,000 per annum; such salaries being payable only in India.

The Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Madras shall be paid a salary of Company's Rs. 60,000 per annum: each Puisne Judge and Acting Puisne Judge a salary of Company's Rs. 45,000 per annum; such salaries being payable only in India.

The Chief Justice or Acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Bombay shall be paid a salary of Company's Rs. 60,000 per annum: each Puisne Judge and Acting Puisne Judge a salary of Company's Rs. 45,000 per annum; such salaries being payable only in India.

No. 2.

REVISED RULES relating to furloughs and leave of absence for Judges of the High Court.

1. A furlough for the period of one year, with an allowance of £1,000, payable by quarterly payments, shall be allowed to the Chief Justice and to each Puisne Judge of the High Court, after seven years' actual service as Chief Justice, or Chief Justice and Judge, or Judge, of the said Court.

2. The furlough granted under these rules to a Judge selected from the Covenanted Civil Service shall be exclusive of the furlough to which such Judge is entitled under the rules applicable to furloughs allowed to members of such service.

3. If a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, who has not taken his furlough under the rules applicable to his branch of the service, before his appointment to the High Court, shall take such furlough within one year after the expiration of his furlough under these rules, the furlough taken by him as Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as so much time of his furlough under the rules applicable to the Covenanted Service, and the amount drawn by him shall be adjusted, with reference to such rules, by deductions from the allowances payable to him as a civil servant on furlough.

4. A Chief Justice, or Puisne Judge, during his absence on furlough, shall retain his office, but such furlough shall not be reckoned as actual service in calculating the period of service entitling the Chief Justice, or Puisne Judge, to a pension.

5. Leave may be granted by the Governor General in Council to the Chief Justice, or any Puisne Judge of the High Court who may not be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, under medical certificate once during the term of his service, either for a period of six months on half salary, payable on return and resumption of his duties, or for a period of fifteen months on an allowance of £1,000 per annum. Such Chief Justice, or Puisne Judge, during his absence shall retain his office, but if his absence shall, under any circumstances, exceed fifteen months, his office shall be vacated.

6. If any Judge of the High Court who has taken leave of absence, under the foregoing rule, for a period of six months, shall desire to extend his absence beyond such period, he shall be permitted to do so under due medical certificate, his allowance for the entire period of absence being calculated at the rate of £1,000 per annum.

7. Leave of absence, under medical certificate, to Judges of the High Court who are members of the Covenanted Civil Service, will be regulated by the rules 'for sick leave' applicable to the Civil Service generally.

8. No more than six months of the leave granted under medical certificate shall be reckoned as actual service in calculating the period of service entitling the Chief Justice, or Puisne Judge, to a pension.

9. Short leave on private affairs may be granted to the Judges of the High Court, under sections 12 and 13 of the rules on leave applicable to covenanted civil servants.

No. 3.

RETIRING PENSIONS.

1. A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, after an actual service of twelve years as Judge of the High Court, of which at least six shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,800 per annum.

2. A Puisne Judge of the High Court, at Calcutta, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

3. A Chief Justice of the High Courts at Madras and Bombay respectively, after an actual service of twelve years as Judge of the High Court, of which at least six shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

4. A Puisne Judge of the High Courts at Madras and Bombay respectively, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

5. A Chief Justice or Puisne Judge compelled to retire, on medical certificate, after seven years' actual service, shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

6. In the event of a Judge of the High Court, selected from the covenanted or uncovenanted services, receiving a pension under these rules, he will not be entitled to any pension or retiring allowance under the rules applicable to covenanted and uncovenanted servants respectively.

7. When a Judge of the High Court, selected from the covenanted or uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, is permitted to retire before completing the full period of service entitling him to the pension of a Judge of that Court, he shall, on retiring, receive such a pension as he would be entitled to under the rules applicable to covenanted and unconvenanted servants respectively, reckoning the period during which he shall have served as Judge of a High Court towards his time for such pension.

8. Provided, however, that if a Judge of the High Court, selected from the covenanted or uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, shall be compelled to retire on medical certificate, after seven years' actual service, he shall be allowed the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these rules or under the rules applicable to the service to which he belongs.

9. A Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be required to continue his subscriptions to the Civil Annuity and Civil Service Funds.

10. If a Judge be transferred from one Court to another, the period he shall have officiated in the first Court shall count as service qualifying for retiring pension.

11. If a Puisne Judge be promoted to be a Chief Justice in the same or another Court, the time he will have served as Judge will count for pension, according to the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice will count for pension according to the rate of a Chief Justice's pension.

12. If a Judge of Madras, Bombay, or North-West Provinces be promoted to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he will have served as a Judge will count for pension at the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he will serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta will count for pension according to the rate of such Chief Justice's pension.

13. If a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-West Provinces be transferred to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he shall have served in the former capacity will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the Nort-West Provinces, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta shall count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta.

EXPENSES OF EQUIPMENT AND VOYAGE.

For the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from England, there shall be allowed to a Chief Justice the sum of £1,000; to a Puisne Judge £800. But such allowance shall not be made to any person appointed to the office of Chief Justice or Puisne Judge, who, having been in India, may be, at the time of his said appointment, in the United Kingdom, with the intention of returning to India."

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP WESTERN BELLE, 1,225 tons, Captain T. Smith, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with 7,156 bales cotton, and with coiryarn, hemp, &c.

THE SHIP JANE LAW, 1272 tons, Captain A. Black, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with 7,160 bales cotton, 77 bales wool, 175 cwt. horns, 184¼ cwt. coiryarn, 255 cwt. linseed, &c.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 2nd June, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 83.

CANNANORE, 2nd June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west strong, thermometer 80, barometer 29·840.

TUTICORIN, 2nd June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south west, thermometer 85, barometer 25·82.

CARWAR, 2nd June, 11-45 A.M.—Weather fine, wind southerly, thermometer 84, barometer 29·82.

MANGALORE, 2nd June, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 86.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—2ND JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 2nd June, 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 40 minutes.

Via Turkey, 1st June, 4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 1 minute.

Via Red Sea, 1st June, 6-26 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 57 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 2nd June, 11-33 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 54 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd June, 11-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 2 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 1st to 9 P.M. of the 2nd June is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	2 33	0 6
,,	Calcutta	27 34	10 3
,,	Madras	1 10	0 5

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee, perfect.

GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the issue of the following notification:—Notice is hereby given, that henceforth all promissory notes of the Government of India which shall be enfaced for payment of the interest thereon in London by draft on India will be enfaced, subject to the condition that the amount of any duties which may at any time be chargeable in India in respect of such interest shall be deducted therefrom at the place where payment is made by a draft on India, or otherwise, and a draft given for the balance only.—*Gazette of India*, May 28.

A GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a Good Service Pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the 2nd January 1870, in room of Major-General H. Marshall, Madras Infantry, who has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance:—

Major-General Frederick Conyers Cotton, C.S.I., retired list, late Royal (Madras) Engineers.

Ensign, 16th December 1825; Lieutenant, 17th December 1825; Captain, 16th December 1840; Major, 11th December 1847; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 28th November 1854; Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th May 1858; retired, 25th February 1859.

Served in the China War, 1840, 1841, and 1842.

Assistant Superintending Engineer, Malabar and Canara, from 26th September to 15th November 1827. Acting Superintending Engineer in the Doab, from 16th November 1827 to 17th January 1828. Assistant Civil Engineer, from 18th January 1828 to 27th January 1831. Acting Civil Engineer in Centre Division, from 28th January 1831 to 12th March 1832. Civil Engineer in the Centre Division, from 13th March 1832 to 13th January 1834. Civil Engineer, 4th Division, from 14th January 1834 to 7th November 1836. Acting Civil Engineer in the 2nd Division, 8th November 1836 to 24th February 1839.

In the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848 was thus employed:—

Commanding detachment Sappers and Miners ten months. Assistant Field Engineer, China Expedition, during the whole year, doing duty Sappers and Miners, two months. Assistant Commissioner, 5th Division—doing duty Sappers and Miners—Assistant Field Engineer and in charge of detachment Sappers in China Expedition,—1840 and 1841.

Assistant Field Engineer and doing duty Sappers and Miners, China Expedition,—1842.

Civil Engineer, 7th Division, from 1843 to 1851—Member Public Works Commission, February 1851 to March 1852—Civil Engineer, 7th Division, and in charge of Godavery Works, from 1852 to 1855—Deputy Chief Engineer, Department Public Works, 1855 to 1856—Acting Mint Master, from May 1856 to October 1858—Deputy Chief Engineer, Northern Circle, 1858 to 1859.—*Gazette of India.*

THE CALCUTTA DERBY SWEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am one of those who have a fair right to complain of the unjust innovation in the manner of drawing the Calcutta Derby Sweep this year.

I hold one of the first thirty-six numbers drawn, and had the drawing been managed in the usual and only fair manner, I must have drawn a horse. I see by the list published recently in the *Englishman*, that twenty-three other ticket holders have also been deprived of the chance which their luck in drawing among the first thirty-six gave them, as only twelve numbers among the first thirty-six have drawn horses. I appeal to the public and to the nine thousand odd ticket holders, and confidently hope they will decide that the thirty-six horses should go as usual to the first thirty-six numbers drawn.

The holders of the first thirty-six numbers should then be allowed to draw the thirty-six horses over again, and this would be the only fair way of settling the matter. I have sent my protest to the secretary, and I trust the twenty-three other ticket holders who are in the same position will do so likewise.

I append the list of the numbers which have been unjustly excluded from a chance of winning, by the unfair arrangement carried out this year, and beg to subscribe myself

A VICTIM OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

4,374	9,156	6,201	5,658
4,693	4,042	9,714	9,376
3,016	3,600	6,483	4,863
8,424	8,198	1,579	9,107
5,022	3,468	7,878	4,413
3,575	6,826	8,666	3,864

Mofussil, 28th May 1870.

(*Pioneer.*)

JUST or unjust, there is no remedy for what our correspondents complain of, and the law, about which some of them have written, will give no relief. Lotteries themselves, the strict letter of law applied, are illegal. There is some cause of complaint no doubt. The system of communication with subscribers adopted by the secretary appears to have been occasionally lax. Again, the change in the method of drawing, when not notified in advance, was injudicious. In this respect, Mr. Hartley—a good sportsman and upright gentleman—will no doubt be guarded in future, whilst the clamour about tardy correspondence may be met by deducting a much larger percentage from the fund for the cost of an efficient clerk or two. Perhaps, however, Mr. Hartley's concern in the future may be confined to bequeathing the moral of his latest experience to a successor

(*Englishman.*)

THE following telegram has been sent to us from Kussowlie, dated the 28th May:—

"4233 drawn in the Calcutta Derby Lottery as it appear held by two, namely, 'A Huni' and 'Lilliput Confederacy.' The present drawing therefore I consider annulled as both claim *Captivator*. Please publish."

It is hardly possible that such a mistake could have been made, but if through any misadventure it has actually occurred the obvious course is for "A Huni" and the "Lilliput Confederacy" either to draw lots, or agree to share the spoils. These are not likely to be worth squabbling about, unless *Captivator* far surpasses his former achievements. However much we should all like to have another chance, it would be most unjust to the thirty-six "horse holders" to have the lottery drawn over again. Let us pocket our loss patiently, and try again next year.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WITH reference to Notification No. 342, dated 29th December 1868, which declared the provisions of Act XXVII of 1863 to be in force in the province of Mysore, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to exempt the province of Mysore from the operation of section 3 of the above Act.—*Gazette of India.*

CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT.—Mix a large portion of wheat bran with water, and use it as a bath twice or thrice a day. Children who are covered with prickly heat in warm weather will be thus effectually relieved from that tormenting eruption. As soon as it begins to appear on the face, or arms, commence using the bran-water on those parts repeatedly throughout the day.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO A GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING A DIVISION.—The Supreme Government have intimated to the Madras Government, that the decision passed by this Government with reference to the existing rule under which officers who have not passed the lower standard are ineligible, even on probation to the office of aide-de camp to a general officer commanding a division in India, is equally applicable to officers belonging to regiments not in India, who may be selected for that appointment, as to officers of British regiments serving in India, and of the Indian army.—*Madras Mail.*

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

THE following Act of Parliament now applies to India:—

33 VICTORIA, CAP. 3.

An Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India, and for certain other purposes relating thereto. (25th March 1870.)

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made to enable the Governor General of India in Council to make regulations for the peace and good government of certain territories in India, otherwise than at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations held under the provisions of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, and also for certain other purposes connected with the Government of India:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Every Governor of a Presidency in Council, Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Commissioner, whether the Governorship, or Lieutenant-Governorship, or Chief Commissionership be now in existence or may hereafter be established, shall have power to propose to the Governor General in Council drafts of any regulations, together with the reasons for proposing the same, for the peace and government of any part or parts of the territories under his government or administration to which the Secretary of State for India shall from time to time by resolution in Council declare the provisions of this section to be applicable from any date to be fixed in such resolution.

And the Governor General in Council shall take such drafts and reasons into consideration; and when any such drafts shall have been approved of by the Governor General in Council, and shall have received the Governor General's assent, it shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the local *Gazette*, and shall thereupon have like force of law and be subject to the like disallowances as if it had been made by the Governor General of India in Council at a meeting for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

The Secretary of State for India in Council may from time to time withdraw such power from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Commissioner on whom it has been conferred, and may from time to time restore the same as he shall think fit.

2. The Governor General shall transmit to the Secretary of State for India in Council an authentic copy of every regulation which shall have been made under the provisions of this Act; and all laws or regulations hereafter made by the Governor General of India in Council, whether at a meeting for the purpose of making laws and regulations, or under the said provisions, shall control and supersede any regulation in anywise repugnant thereto which shall have been made under the same provisions.

3. Whenever the Governor General in Council shall hold a meeting for the purpose of making laws and regulations at any place within the limits of any territories now or hereafter placed under the administration of a Lieutenant-Governor or a Chief Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner respectively shall be ex-officio an additional member of the Council of the Governor General for that purpose, in excess (if necessary) of the maximum number of twelve specified by the said Act.

4. Section forty-nine of the Act of the third and fourth years of King William the Fourth, chapter eighty-five, is hereby repealed.

5. Whenever any measure shall be proposed before the Governor General of India in Council whereby the safety, tranquility, or interests of the British possessions in India, or any part thereof, are or may be, in the judgment of the said Governor General, essentially affected, and he shall be of opinion either that the measure proposed ought to be adopted and carried into execution, or that it ought to be suspended or rejected and the majority in Council then present shall dissent from such opinion, the Governor General may, on his own authority and responsibility, suspend or reject the measure in part or in whole, or adopt and carry it into execution, but in every such case any two members of the dissentient majority may require that the said suspension, rejection, or adoption, as well as the fact of their dissent, shall be notified to the Secretary of State for India, and such notifications shall be accompanied by copies of the minutes (if any) which the members of the Council shall have recorded on the subject.

6. Whereas it is expedient that additional facilities should be given for the employment of natives of India, of proved merit and ability, in the civil service of Her Majesty in India: Be it enacted, that nothing in the "Act for the Government of India," twenty one and twenty-two Victoria, chapter one hundred and six, or in the "Act to confirm certain appointments in India, and to amend the law concerning the civil service there," twenty-four and twenty-five Victoria, chapter fifty-four, or in any other Act of Parliament or other law now in force in India, shall restrain the authorities in India by whom appointments are or may be made to offices, places, and employments in the civil service of Her Majesty in India from appointing any native of India to any such office, place, or employment although such native shall not have been admitted to the said civil service of India in manner in section thirty-two of the first-mentioned Act provided, but subject to such rules as may be from time to time prescribed by the Governor General in Council, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of members present; and that for the purpose of this Act the words "natives of India" shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only; and that it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to define and limit from time to time the qualification of natives of India thus expressed; provided that every resolution made by him for such purpose shall be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, and shall not have force until it has been laid for thirty days before both Houses of Parliament.

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Home News*, May 13.)

Her Majesty has held a drawing-room, and publicly opened the New London University this week.

The Committee on the Irish Land Bill in the Commons has progressed up to Clause 38, which concludes the second portion of the measure. Clauses 17 to 21 will come on again for discussion this evening.

The War Office Bill has passed through Committee in the House of Lords.

The Women's Disabilities Bill has been thrown out on the third reading.

Sir R. Palmer has postponed his motion on the Greek massacres until Friday next.

The previous question was carried on the Opium debate by 154 to 46.

The Government Ballot Bill is to be read a second time on the 30th instant.

The result of the vote on the Plebiscite in France has been 7,267,322 ayes, and 1,530,382 noes. Paris is now quiet.

The official report of the plot to assassinate the Emperor has been laid before the French Government, by which it appears that it was a deep-laid scheme, and had been for some time in preparation.

A dreadful railway accident near Luxembourg has resulted in the death of twenty-seven persons, with injuries to many more.

Serious disturbances have taken place in the province of Catanzaro, in Italy, which resulted in a conflict between the troops and the rioters.

The Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta cable is nearly finished. This will complete the last link between England and the East.

Lord Derby is about to marry the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury.

Seven of the directors of the Monarch Marine Insurance Company (Limited) have been charged with conspiracy and fraudulent pretences. They have been admitted to heavy bail.

The late manager of the Oriental Commercial Bank has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Obituary of the Week.—The Marquis Cholmondeley; Lord Hawke; Professor Sir James Y. Simpson; Admiral Russell Henry Manners; Earl Howe, G.C.B.; Captain H. P. Evans, 104th Fus.; Captain J. E. F. Risk, R.N.; Lady Stucley; Lady Kirkland; Captain G. Lane, H.M.C., Gentleman-at-Arms; H. H. Lindsay, Esq.; J. Townsend, Esq., late R. E.; Com. J. Williams, R.N.

THE INCOME TAX.

WHAT the Duke of Argyll will say to the coming memorials from India against the increased income tax, it would be rash to prophesy just yet. There is reason to believe, however, that the storm which Sir R. Temple's budget has raised in India will provoke responsive murmurs in the India Office. Dissatisfaction with somebody or something connected with the budget is said to prevail in that quarter, and it is not unlikely that the odious income-tax will be removed or materially lowered. Possibly, or rather probably, Sir Richard will not be allowed the chance of framing another budget, for it is hardly conceivable that any Minister would grant him a third trial after two such failures.—*Home News*, May 13.

ARMY NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, May 14.)

A DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE pension is vacant by the death of Colonel W. Fenwick, 10th Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Middleton has been appointed superintending officer of the new Garrison Instructors. He will have the rank and pay of Assistant Quartermaster General.

Captain the Hon. W. Harbord would have probably accompanied Sir W. Mansfield to Ireland, but that the Horse Guards insisted on the observance of the five years' rule, and he must go back to his regiment for two years.

We understand that it is not improbable that Colonel W. L. Ingall, C.B., 62nd Regiment, and Colonel P. W. MacMahon, 36th Regiment, will be appointed permanently to the Staff of the Bengal Army whenever vacancies may occur.

As might have been expected, the House of Lords has amended the War Office Bill, and has resolved that the Surveyor-General should not vacate his seat in Parliament by accepting office. To us it seems the weight of argument is quite on the side of the Lords' amendment, and we trust the House of Commons will accept it.

Some doubt seems to exist as to whether a cavalry regiment will be brought home from India with the 1870-71 reliefs. The first regiment for relief is the 20th Hussars, but there is no intention on the part of the authorities, at least at present, of bringing it home until 1871-72. As we stated some months ago, it is not proposed to send the 10th Hussars out until 1871-72.

A correspondent fancies that "purchase" has received its death-blow, as no sane man will pay to go into a purchase Army when the officers of a non-purchase Army supersede them, but he will find he is wrong. Purchase will go on as merrily as ever for all the wrongs of the superseded officers can do; and the British public, we fear, will not pay much heed to their complaints unless the case be fiercely agitated in Parliament.

The Horse Guards, we understand, intimated to General Munro that, though he could select his own military secretary when appointed to Barbadoes, he must take an officer who had passed through the Staff College, and that gallant officer accordingly selected Colonel Middleton, with whom he was unacquainted. The same restriction will, no doubt, be placed to his choice of a successor to the post which has been vacated by the appointment of Colonel Middleton to other functions.

The restriction of the rank of British Indian officers to India till the senior colonel of the British Army proper is promoted is not likely to please British Indian Army or British Army officers. It is the solution of the great supersession problem by the Government Œdipus. The superseded officers asked for the creation of forty-five general officers as the just and legitimate remedy of their grievance, but the Treasury, as we long ago hinted it would, proved quite inexorable, and Mr. Lowe put his foot down on the superseded ones. A "rectification of dates" is to be resorted to as if it were a new panacea, whereas it has been the pastime of the authorities ever since the so-called and miscalled "amalgamation" in 1858. What a curious volume could be made by a collection of all the Gazette's "rectifying" dates and ranks which have appeared since that time, and which will go on till the last Anglo-Indian has shuffled off the mortal coil!

NAVAL NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, May 14.)

WE have been informed that the retirement of Admiral Sir Sydney C. Dacres, K.C.B., from the Admiralty, was never contemplated by the gallant officer or by his friends; consequently the statements which have appeared in some of the daily papers to that effect are incorrect.

The office of Controller of Victualling has been abolished, and Mr. Charles Richards, R. N., the late Controller, has retired on a special pension. Mr. Samuel S. Lewes, who for many years occupied a responsible position in the old Victualling Department, succeeds him as Superintendent of Victualling.

The statement we made last week, to the effect that the Controller of the Navy would retain office when placed on the Retired List, is, we understand, premature. Sir Spencer Robinson has left Whitehall for a week to be present at the trials which are to test the comparative merits of the Monarch and Captain, but the question of his resignation remains undecided. Sir S. Robinson has just written to us to contradict the report, which we, therefore, accept as incorrect.

The Japanese are bent upon having a navy of the European type. An English naval officer, who has earned for himself a reputation of no mean standing, has left England with the view of organizing an Admiralty Department either in Jeddo or Yokohama, and we understand that this week her Majesty's late sloop Mutine of 17 guns, 882 tons and 200 horse-power, left the Thames to proceed to Japan *via* the Suez Canal. It is stated that the City firm who lately purchased this vessel have given her a thorough repair both in hull and machinery, and it is expected that she will realize a large sum for the owners when she reaches her destination.

ATROCIOUS DOUBLE MURDER.

A DREADFUL crime is reported to have been committed at Chelsea. It was a crime of no common character in the mode of its conception and execution. It was planned and perpetrated with consummate cunning and shocking barbarity, and the victims were a clergyman of more than fourscore years, and his housekeeper, a woman in the prime of life. *The Times* of May 14 thus narrates the circumstances:—

Up to Monday last an aged gentleman, named Huelin, said to be a clergyman, lived at 15, Paulton's-square, King's-road, Chelsea, and with him lived Anne Boss, a woman a little over 40, who had for many years acted as his housekeeper. The murdered man had friends in Lincolnshire, and of late had told many persons that he should go down to a farm he possessed there for the benefit of his health. He was the owner of a house, which has of late been unlet, in Wellington-square, Chelsea, a place some little distance from Paulton's-square, and, it appears, employed Millar, (a Scotchman by birth) as a plasterer, without the intervention of a tradesman, to do the work requisite in maintaining the house in a habitable condition. The old man was not seen after Monday, and it was thought that he had gone to Lincolnshire. On Monday night the house in Paulton's-square was discovered to be insecurely fastened, and the police entered. They found nothing disturbed in the house; a large box was in the kitchen, locked, and a neighbour having said that it was "All right," the matter was only reported at the station. The house being found secure the next day, it was taken for granted that there was nothing wrong. The housekeeper was seen no more, but this appears to have occasioned no inquiry, and caused no surprise. The murder, in fact, was discovered by an accident, and through the prompt action of one man—the Henry Piper whose evidence was given yesterday.

The statement of this man was clear and concise. He was called by Millar on Wednesday night to remove some goods from Mr. Huelin's residence, and on coming into the house, into which he was led by Millar, he found a young woman, or one who appeared to be such. He was taken into the kitchen to remove a box, and on cording it he found beneath it a pool of blood. The woman escaped, but Piper was not to be thrown off his guard by Millar, whom he followed up stairs, and, with the aid of the police, captured. Millar took poison, and had to be removed to St. George's Hospital, were he was eventually recovered. He was thought to be making himself worse than he really was, when out of danger, and being a tall, muscular man, of determined character, the police did not allow any appearance of weakness, real or assumed, to throw them off their guard. The whole time he was in the hospital he was thoroughly well watched.

The box beneath which the blood was found was opened by the police, and when the top was released from the lock it was raised by the pressed-in head of a woman who had been strangled, the rope being still about her neck; and the blood which had oozed out of the box had come from her nostrils and mouth. She had been doubled into the box, and pressed down. The body was found to be that of the housekeeper, Ann Boss. The murderer, having inflicted no wounds, did not look for the tale-telling blood.

This horrible discovery led to the very natural suspicion that the old man had likewise come by his death, and a search was at once commenced. An inspector was sent off to Lincolnshire to see if the looked-for visit had been so hurriedly undertaken; but, at the same time, a search was commenced about the two properties—that in Poulton's-square and that of 24, Wellington-square. A token which confirmed the fear of foul play was soon found beneath the kitchen floor of the Wellington-square house in a hat, battered, smeared with blood and mud, and bearing a mark as if the owner's head had been cut through from behind with a blow from the edge of a heavy shovel. The walking stick, too, of the deceased was in the same place. Men were at once employed in turning over the ground in all directions, but without avail. All sorts of likely and unlikely spots were turned over with the spade and pick, but no trace could be found of the body. Then intelligence came that Mr. Huelin had not gone to Lincolnshire, and the Inspector returned, bringing with him friends of the old man, whose death was now taken for granted. The labours of the men were, however, in vain until yesterday afternoon, when the terrible truth was discovered. A labouring man, who had heard of the crime, came to the police and informed them that on Monday last he was engaged by Millar to dig a hole in the premises in Wellington-square, Millar saying that he wanted to lay some drain pipes down. The man was taken to point out the spot, and as soon as this knowledge was gained the work was soon completed. The body was found pressed down a hole near the drain, lying on the back, and the coat torn off from all parts but the wrist. It seemed as if the murdered man had been struck from behind with a heavy shovel, then strangled, if any life remained after the blow and then dragged by the coat to the hole and thrust in, the garment thus being beneath his head. The man who was employed to dig this unhallowed grave states that Millar, on giving him instructions, made him burrow, as it were, beneath some paving-stones, saying that he did not want the stones disturbed, and accordingly the grave was actually beneath some paving-stones, which bore every trace on the surface of not having been moved. Thus the police were led to dig every where but beneath these stones. The body was removed to the Chelsea Workhouse last evening. The grave was prepared some hour or two before the old man visited the house. It is suggested and believed that the deceased man was induced to come to the house on some pretence, and that the murderer, having a knowledge of the intended visit, had prepared accordingly.

It is believed that the old man's murder was compassed first, and, the purpose being robbery, the housekeeper's death was then considered necessary, and undertaken for security by the murderer or murderers; for it is believed the prisoner in custody has a confederate, if not confederates. Of this there is more than a suspicion. Property belonging to the deceased man was found upon the prisoner.

Last night, at a very late hour, a woman, who has given the name of Elizabeth Green, was apprehended in St. Ann's-street, Westminster, on a charge of being concerned with Millar in the murder. She admits being in the house at the time Millar was taken into custody. She was immediately taken to Old Chelsea-station. Up to midnight the authorities were in possession of no further particulars.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD ON THE INDIAN ARMY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD spoke as follows of the Indian Army, from the command of which he had just retired, at the dinner of the Literary Fund on May 11:—"Sir Charles Trevelyan has been pleased to allude to the dangerous time of 1857 and 1858, and the manner in which the Indian Empire emerged from the terrible dangers by which it was surrounded, and I am glad to seize this opportunity of adding my feeble testimony to the merit and great services of my illustrious and lamented Commander-in-Chief, Lord Clyde. It is impossible to exaggerate the expression of the services performed by him in reducing the insurrection, and perhaps at this time it is difficult to conceive the dangers and the embarrassing circumstances by which he was surrounded. But it may be recollected by some in this room that while we were engaged in a stern conflict we had to commence the work of reconstruction, and to Lord Clyde's lot did it fall often to have to use what may be called 'raw material' for the final completion of the policy of Government under circumstances for which the best and most experienced troops might in other times have alone been deemed to be adequate. But, to pass to another subject, my friend Sir Charles Trevelyan has made a name for himself in being one of the promoters of 'army reforms.' The views which he has so long advocated, and with which he had sought to impregnate the public opinion of this country, have now, as I am given to understand, been adopted in principle by Her Majesty's Government—that is to say, that the attempt is now to be made to give a more national character to the army of Great Britain. I understand that measures are in preparation, and will be shortly submitted to the Legislature, embodying for execution the idea to which I have thus briefly alluded. Well, if we look to the East, we find amid the populations of India, and in our Eastern armies, ideas carried out in practice analogous to those which have been thus impressed on the public mind by Sir C. Trevelyan with reference to the military institutions of this country. For in India we see that among certain classes and tribes it is considered the greatest privilege to enter the army, and, as a consequence, dismissal is often the greatest punishment you can inflict. This I take to be the object, with regard to the private soldiers, of the reforms now sought to be introduced into this country. Well, if we turn from the soldiers of the Indian Army to the officers, I may, perhaps, dwell upon a point which will peculiarly come home to such an assembly as this; and that point is, that the quality which especially distinguishes the British officers serving in India is their many-sidedness; for besides the discharge of their duty, for which they are especially entertained, I can appeal to my friend Sir Bartle Frere, on my right, to the many Indian friends whom I see in this room, to support me in the assertion that there is no office of Government, no department of administration—in short, it is impossible to name any purpose, civil or military, for which the various authorities do not come to the army for the instruments with which to execute the duties, and to discharge the responsibilities entailed on the vast establishment of India; and I take it upon me to say that those authorities and those establishments are never disappointed."

THE YOUNG MEN IN WOMEN'S CLOTHES.

YESTERDAY (May 13) the two young men, Ernest Boulton and Frederick William Park, charged with personating women at places of public resort for unlawful purposes, were for the third time placed at the bar of Bow-street Police-court, before Mr. Flowers, for further examination.

There was the usual rabble outside, but ample provision had been made by Superintendent Thompson to prevent the inconvenient crowding of the court. Nevertheless, the small area of the building was quite full, the audience including many persons of rank, besides many literary and theatrical celebrities, who were probably admitted by special application to the authorities.

The ordinary night charges were taken at the police-station opposite.

Mr. Poland conducted the prosecution as before, instructed by Mr. Pollard, from the office of the Treasury solicitor; Mr. Besley (instructed by Mr. Abrams for Mr. Gratley) appeared for the defendant Boulton; and Mr. Straight attended as counsel for the defendant Park.

Mr. Poland, without any preliminary remarks, at once proceeded with the examination of witnesses.

Henry Holland, examined—I live at 5, Torrington-mews, Torrington-square, and am a driver in the service of Mr. Yeoman, Gildford-street, Russell-square, a livery-stable keeper. I know the two prisoners. I first saw them on the 6th of April last—the day of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race. My master had given me directions to take a brougham, at 10 o'clock in the day, to 13, Wakefield-street, to a Mrs. Park's. On arriving there the prisoner Park came out, dressed as a woman. He, or she, said, "My sister is not ready," and desired me to drive to a *restaurant* in Newcastle-street, Strand. Park got into the brougham, and I drove her to the place as directed. She got out and went in, and presently returned with a gentleman. I did not know him, and should not know him if I saw him again. They both got into the brougham. I was directed to drive to Bruton-street. Here the gentleman got out of the brougham and entered a house. He returned to the brougham in a few minutes and ordered me to drive back to the *restaurant*, where both of them got out and went inside. The gentleman brought back a small hamper, which was put inside the brougham. Shortly after this Mrs. Park came out and gave me a glass of ale, and re-entered the brougham, telling me to drive back to 13, Wakefield-street. I left the gentleman in Newcastle-street. Mrs. Park got out of the brougham and went into the house for five minutes. She then returned with another lady. The prisoner Boulton was the other lady. They both entered the brougham, and I was ordered to drive them to Hammersmith-bridge to see the boat-race. I could not get on to the bridge, and could not get near enough to see the boats pass. When the race was over I was ordered to turn round, and I drove them to South Kensington, where we stopped at a public-house. One of the ladies asked me to take some refreshments, which of course I did. I had some beef, bread, and ale. I did not see them take anything. They remained about a quarter of an hour at the public-house, and then they came and spoke to me, telling me to follow them when I had finished my refreshments. I think it was Park who desired me to follow them on the road towards London. I overtook them about 200 yards down the road, and saw them in a confectioner's shop, where they told me to look for them. They were in the shop a few minutes only.

Mr. Straight—Surely you are going to tell us what they had to eat there? (A laugh.)

Examination continued.—After this I drove them, at about 7 o'clock, to Haxell's Hotel, in the Strand. The ladies went in, Park returning presently and discharging me. Park went back to the hotel, and I drove back to my stables. I saw nothing more of them that night. On Tuesday, the 26th of April, I saw them again. I went to Park's, 13, Wakefield-street, by order of my master, at half-past 6. The defendants came out dressed as ladies. They got into the brougham and ordered me to drive them to Kuhn's *restaurant* in Hanover-street. They went in, and afterwards I drove them to the Surrey Theatre. Boulton told me to fetch them at the time carriages were ordered, and to answer "Mrs. Graham's carriage." They went to the theatre, and I returned for them at a quarter to 11. Mrs. Graham's carriage was called for, and I was told by a gentleman to drive up to the door. The ladies came out of the theatre, each being escorted by a gentleman, and I was ordered to drive them to the Globe *restaurant* in Coventry-street. They remained there an hour, and when they came out one gentleman went away and the other got into the brougham. I drove them to Buckingham Palace-road, where the other gentleman got out and left them, desiring me to drive on. This was about half-past 12. After the gentlemen had left the ladies desired me to stop at a public-house for refreshment. The ladies went in with me, and we all had some drink. I then drove them towards home. We stopped at a public-house near the Army and Navy Club. They had pulled the check-string. They got out, and asked me if I would have more refreshment. We all went in, and were there some minutes. We all had more drink. They did not speak to any one there. They returned to the brougham. After a time they pulled the check-string again, and asked me to stop at the next public-house that I saw open. I pulled up at one in Oxford street, where we stopped about a couple of minutes. I was next directed to stop at the corner of Guildford-street, Gray's inn-road, where they discharged me. I left them in public street. This was about 20 minutes past 1.

Mr. Poland.—What did you take them for?

Mr. Besley and Mr. Straight objected to this question.

Mr. Poland—Had you any idea that they were men?

Witness—I had not. These were the only occasions on which I drove them out. I did not notice if the defendants had bonnets on, or whether they were in evening dress. They had veils on.

Mr. Straight thought it would be rather difficult for a coachman to identify a bonnet now-a-days.

By Mr Poland—The hamper was taken into Haxell's hotel. I did not see what was in it.

Coss-examined.—I have been about two months in Mr. Yeoman's service. I was first spoken to about giving evidence on Friday, the 6th inst., by Chamberlain, the police-officer, at the Judd-street station. I went there by my master's orders. I had about half-an-hour's conversation about the defendants, but was not taken to see them. I had not read the case in the papers, but had heard of it. I saw some one last Tuesday at the Treasury. I saw Mr. Pollard there, and Chamberlain was there also. They took down my evidence. I am quite sure about its being the day of the boat-race that I took the defendants out. They were dressed in violet colour, with white lace over their bare shoulders. Could not describe the material of the dress. I never saw any photographs. I could have sworn to Boulton all along. I swear to both more particularly from what I saw on the 26th of April, but I swear Boulton was with me on the 6th. I saw no one speak to them.

By Mr. Straight—Could not say if the hamper was ever opened on the boat-race day. They were quite sober apparently.

By Mr. Poland—I never saw the defendants in men's clothing till last Friday, at this court.

John Reeves said—I live at 61, Frith-street, Soho, and am staff superintendent at the Alhambra, in Leicester-square. I know the defendants by sight. I have known Park for three years, and the other nearly as long. I have seen them repeatedly at the Alhambra. My attention was first drawn to them about two years ago, when they were dressed as women. They were both there together. I requested them to leave, on the ground that they were men dressed in women's clothes. A person in their company told me not to interfere with them as it was a mistake. I told the gentleman that it was no mistake, and I must desire them to leave, as they were known, and their presence had caused suspicion and a disturbance. I then marched them out of the place and their friends followed them out. I knew the gentleman by sight, but I do not know his name. I should know his photograph. Before this I had seen them walking about as women, looking over their shoulders to men as if enticing men, and behaving in a suspicious way. When they were turned out three or four men followed them. I only saw one gentleman speak to them; he was their companion. I saw them there again three or four months afterwards in the lower part of the building. My attention was called to them directly they entered by the visitors who surrounded them. I told them they must leave directly, for the public believed they were men, and they did so. I saw several men leaving in their company on that occasion also. They were only there about five minutes. About six months later I saw them at the Alhambra again dressed as men. Their faces were painted. They had low shirt collars, and their necks were powdered. Their waistcoats were very open. They walked about in an effeminate way, and people gathered around them, saying they were two women dressed in men's clothes. I spoke to them and desired them to leave. I told them they had created so much disorder in the establishment that I must insist on their leaving. They had been walking about, looking at men offensively, and had excited indignation. I marched them out, and desired them never to come again. I next saw them in March of the present year in a private box at the Alhambra. They were dressed as men, but their faces were painted up and powdered, and they were got up effeminately as before. They were with a third person, but I did not know him. It was not the same gentleman whom I first saw in their company, although I had seen him with them before. He was not painted up, but had also an effeminate appearance. I saw the people looking up at the box, and rising from their seats to get a better view of them, and they were playing all sorts of frivolous games with each other. They were handing cigarettes to each other, leaning over the box and flicking them in the gas. When I saw that they were attracting general attention and making peculiar noises with their lips, I went up to the box and spoke to them, desiring them to leave. The noises were such as I have heard females make in the streets. They hung their hands and pink gloves over the box. When I went to the box I recognized them at once as the persons who had visited the place on former occasions. I desired them to leave at once. They asked for some soda and brandy. I said they should have nothing there, and that I had desired them before not to come to the Alhambra. I walked them out, and I desired the box-keeper to return them the guinea which they had paid for the box and never to admit them again. I could never quite make up my mind about them. Sometimes I thought they were men and sometimes that they were women. Whenever they appeared in female costume their faces were painted. I did not know their names or who they were. I should not know the gentleman who was with them if I saw him again. I think I have seen them 20 times altogether at the Alhambra. I have seen them in Regent-street also dressed as men and painted up. I have seen them together, and sometimes with a third party—generally between 4 and 7 o'clock in the evening. None of the photographs have been shown to me.

Cross-examined—I have been five years at the Alhambra. Was formerly with Howes and Cushing, the circus proprietors. It is my duty to report disturbances at the Alhambra to the proprietors. The police have access to the building. They are not paid by the company. I have not been asked to give evidence. I volunteered to say what I knew of them when I saw the case reported in the newspapers. I saw the prisoners at the last examination, and identified them at once. I spoke to Inspector Shenton about them. I afterwards stated what I knew to a gentleman at the Treasury. I did not say that I had seen defendants in Regent-street. There has been a *bal masqué* at the Alhambra, and possibl persons may have been turned out for disorderly conduct. They would be turned out if they were disorderly. The cards of such people are not always asked for. It would depend on circumstances. Did not ask defendants for their cards. I have seen men with powdered faces before—perhaps 20 such men. They have generally been with defendants.

By Mr. Straight—I was a witness at Marlborough-street in reference to a disturbance outside of the Alhambra. Two of the officers of the Alhambra were indicted for assaulting a gentleman after being acquitted by the magistrates, and they were acquitted by the jury also. I volunteered my statement to Inspector Shenton. It was from no desire to be in a sensational case at Bow-street; neither do I expect nor desire any reward for my services. There are disorderly persons at the Alhambra sometimes, but they are always put out.

By Mr. Poland—I attended here last Friday to identify the defendants by request of Shenton, after volunteering my statement to him, and I was afterwards directed to go down to the Treasury and state what I knew of the defendants. There was no *bal masque* on either of the occasions I have referred to when the defendants visited the Alhambra. They were ordinary nights.

By Mr. Flowers—The painted men whom I have seen at the Alhambra at different times were usually acquaintances of the defendants, and in their company. Not altogether, but at different times.

An adjournment of the Court having been now proposed,

Mr. Besley applied to the magistrate for permission to inspect the letters which had been seized with certain photographs at the lodgings of the defendants, in order that those which were of an innocent character might be put in as evidence, as well as those which the Treasury might think fit to select for their purposes. Mr. Poland had had a week to con them over to make his choice.

Mr. Poland said, in the exercise of his discretion, he should certainly decline to entertain any such application. It was true he had had ample time to examine the letters in question, and a very painful duty it had been to him to read them; but until they were in evidence his friend had no right to see them.

Mr. Straight urged that they were surely entitled to see the letters.

Mr. Flowers could make no order about them until they were formally put in evidence. At present they were not before him any way.

Mr. Burnaby, the chief clerk, then announced that the Court would be adjourned for half an hour, it being now nearly 2 o'clock. Very few of the persons who had gained admission to the Court availed themselves of the interval to leave, but the defendants were removed from the dock.

On the resumption of business, at half-past 2, Mr. Straight requested permission to ask the last witness another question relative to Park.

In reply, the witness said he had seen Park as frequently as the other prisoner at the Alhambra.

George Smith examined—I was formerly beadle of the Burlington-arcade. I have known the defendants for a long time. I have known Boulton about two years as visiting the Burlington-arcade; painted very thickly with rouge, and everything else on. I noticed him because he always caused such a commotion when he entered the Arcade. He spoke to me on one occasion when he was leaving the Arcade in company with a man named Cumming. He (Boulton) said to me, "Oh! you sweet little dear." I communicated this fact to the policeman on duty in the Arcade, Holden, C 58. Boulton was not then in sight. Cumming's face was also painted very thickly. On another occasion when they were together, I saw Boulton wink at men and make a noise with his mouth, as women would to entice them (imitating the sound). When I saw this I went upon to Boulton and said, "I have received several complaints about you. Do you remember what you said to me a week or two ago? I have seen enough of your conduct to consider you an improper person to frequent the Arcade, and you must leave at once." This was in the centre of the Arcade. Boulton said, "Take no notice of that fellow." He spoke in a feminine manner. Cumming said something also, but I do not remember what. They tried to pass me to go up to the other end (the Burlington-gardens end). A good many gentlemen were present, some of whom I see on the bench now. They hissed—I do not mean the gentlemen present, but some of them in the Arcade. I ejected them from the Arcade; Holden saw me do it. I have also seen Park in the Arcade with Boulton. They presented themselves once at the Piccadilly end, about three days after I had turned out Boulton and Cumming, and I refused them admittance. I said, "You don't come in here;" and they walked on without saying anything. About a fortnight afterwards I saw them—Boulton and Cumming—walking down the Arcade. Directly they saw me they rushed into a hosier's shop. When they came out I said to Boulton, "I have cautioned you not to come here; leave the Arcade at once." Boulton, said, "I shall go wherever I like." I said, "Nothing of the sort; you will go out." He tried to pass me, and I ejected him again as before. Cumming followed us down, and left quietly. I saw nothing of either of the gentlemen afterwards. I reported the facts to my directors, who gave me orders concerning them. I have seen Park and Boulton about six times. I first saw them in 1868. Their faces were painted.

Cross-examined—I was appointed beadle in 1868. Before that I had been seven years in the police. I resigned the beadleship in 1869. I have applied since to get into the police at Charing-cross station. I have since been a conductor to an omnibus; about seven months. I have not done much since. I have since had no employment, excepting helping the police by getting them evidence in this case. During the four months I was out of a situation, in 1869, I was trying to get a situation, but my health was bad. I have friends at Southend who can support me, and I had a few pounds when I left the Arcade. I went to the police about this case on the 24th of April to tell Sergeant Thompson what I knew about the defendants. I don't expect to be paid, but shall not object to. Mr. Thompson sent me to Mr. Shenton. I have made some notes. You can see them. (They were handed to the learned counsel.) I have been seen at the Treasury-office. I gave the same evidence as I gave to Shenton, with one or two corrections caused by thinking over the matter again. I mean additions. I was dressed in a beadle's uniform, but had no staff, when Boulton accosted me. I identified the defendants at the prison. I picked them out from 14 or 15 others. I was warned by tradespeople in the Arcade not to admit the defendants and Cumming.

By Mr. Straight—I left the Arcade through quarrelling with another beadle. He had said that I received some money for liquor from a gay lady, and what if I did? Some of them although gay, are very respectable, and if a lady offered you half a crown wouldn't you take it? (Roars of laughter.) I may have taken money from girls a hundred times. I am too much of a man to threaten to eject women from the Arcade unless they paid me money. I was asked to resign, through the other beadle reporting me, and I did resign. He is now dead. My object in taking money from the women was to get a drink. I have had a few glasses to-day. A gentleman in court gave me shilling. I decline to say who it is. He has nothing to do with the police. I could not get back to the metropolitan police if I wanted to. I should not object to a situation if the Treasury would give me one.

Mr. Straight—I should think they would not.

By Mr. Poland—I was taken to the Treasury in consequence of what I had told Shenton, and my evidence was taken down. When I left the police I received a gratuity of £29. It was for good conduct.

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Witness—I don't think it a disgrace to have taken money for drink. Everybody does it. I am not ashamed of it.

Mr. Straight—You do not appear to be ashamed of anything.

Martha Stacey said—I live at 13, Wakefield-street. Regent's-square. I have been there about 22 years. It is my mother's house. She is 75. I attend to the house chiefly, and a young niece assists. Mother helps sometimes. We let lodgings. It is a small house, with two rooms on each floor. The second floor is occupied by a merchant's clerk, who has been there for some years. I know the two defendants. I first saw Boulton about two years ago. He came to lodge at my house two nights. Mr. Park was with him. I forget whether they had the parlours or the first floor. There was only one bed in their room. I believe they slept together. They came dressed as gentlemen, but subsequently they went out dressed as ladies. They had a latch-key. I don't remember what time they returned home. I think Mr. Park paid the rent when they left. I remember seeing a Mr. C. H. Thomas about nine months ago. He was introduced to me by Ernest Boulton, who said the gentleman wanted apartments. I let the two rooms on the groundfloor to Mr. Thomas at 10s. per week. Boulton and Park have lodged with me about a dozen different times since I first saw them. They were mostly together, and stopped one or two nights only at a time. They dressed, as before, in both male and female clothes. Sometimes they had the parlour floor and sometimes the first floor, always occupying one bed. Sometimes they were in by 12, and sometimes later. As they had latch-keys I could not tell. I always went to bed by 12 myself. When they left they usually took their luggage, but sometimes they left it for a few days. Mr. Park always paid for the lodgings. They never told me where they lived, but I sometimes saw letters lying about with their addresses upon them. Thomas did not occupy the rooms every night when he first came. I saw both the defendants there. Boulton and Park were absent about four months. I saw them in Mr. Thomas's rooms two or three times before their long absence, but I cannot fix the time. They were dressed as men. Once Boulton came alone after 12, and waited for his train to go to Scotland. After his long absence in Scotland I saw him again with a gentleman named J. Cumming. This was about a fortnight before his arrest. I do not know Mr. Cumming's initials, but I think he lived in Montague-street. They called to leave Boulton's luggage in Mr. Thomas's room—a portmanteau, desk box, and hat-box. It was [illegible] afternoon. Mr. Thomas was not at home, [illegible] the things in his room. I did not see [illegible] the Monday previous to his arrest (April [illegible] was with him then. Mr. Thomas was there [illegible] also and Mr. Gibbons. I don't know his [illegible] but he said he was an amateur performer. [illegible] dressed as gentlemen in the first place, [illegible] words all four went out in women's clothes. [illegible] met together in a brougham. I can't say if [illegible] bonnets. Thomas had the latch-key that night. [illegible] to bed before they returned. My first floor was vacant that night, and Mr. Park said they would take it for the night. It was prepared for them accordingly. The prisoners did not say where they were going. They were stylishly dressed, and had some jewellery—a little. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Gibbons occupied the groundfloor that night and the defendants the other bed-room. They rose about 10 and breakfasted together. They were then in male attire. They went in and out several times during the day, but at night the defendants went out again in women's attire; I think Mr. Thomas did also. I did not hear them say where they had been on Monday night. They went out in the brougham again on Tuesday night in ladies' evening dress. Mr. Park and Mr. Thomas both had latch-keys that night. I don't know when they returned. They breakfasted together in the next morning in Mr. Thomas's room. They went out on the Wednesday in male attire, and Park and Boulton went out in the evening in ladies' attire. They dressed in Thomas's room, their things having been brought down from the first floor and put there. Thomas was with them on Wednesday evening, also dressed as a woman. I think they went in the brougham. On Thursday morning they were not in their rooms, but they had left their women's clothes in the night and gone out again. The beds had not been slept upon. They returned in the evening dressed as men, and went out between 7 and 8, the defendants being in female costume and Thomas in male attire. Thomas fetched a cab, and the two defendants left in it, the former walking away. Did not see them again that night. I heard the next morning that they were both in custody. I did not see any papers brought down with the things from the first floor. On the Friday morning the police officer Chamberlain arrived, and went into the room on the ground floor, and he took possession of some photographs and letters. He then locked the door and took away the [illegible] told me that he was an officer. In the [illegible] the day Mr. Cumming and Mr. Gibbons called at the house and asked for the prisoners' things. I said [illegible] in the parlour. They then forced open the door and took away Park and Boulton's male attire and [illegible] box. I really do not know what they took besides. There were some bracelets, necklaces, gold chain, &c., among the jewelry. I do not know where Mr. Thomas is now. The police took [illegible] of the rest of the things. I remember the Oxford Boat-race day, but I was out all that day and could not say what occurred in my absence. I cannot say how many different female dresses I have seen on the defendants and Thomas. They had changes, but I cannot say how many. I never saw Cumming in a female dress. The defendants never told me what their profession was, but I thought they were amateur performers. I knew Park to be a law student. Thomas owes me about £7 for rent, but Park only owes for two days' lodging. I thought the women's dresses were theatrical dresses, enabling them to represent female characters. They were ordinary female dresses.

Mr. Flowers—We saw the dresses here, and they were not like ordinary theatrical dresses. People would not go to a boat-race in theatrical costume.

By Mr. Poland—I never saw any hairdresser in attendance upon the defendants. I do not think I have seen anybody with them besides the persons I have mentioned.

It being now past 5 o'clock, Mr. Poland suggested that the inquiry should be adjourned.

Mr. Besley had no objection, if the defendants were to be admitted to bail.

Mr. Flowers was ready to consider the question of bail at the present stage of the case. They would be entitled to it, even after committal.

Mr. Poland objected to the prisoners being admitted to bail. He had not yet half completed his case, although he had made all the progress possible in one day. He had surely advanced his case considerably to show that the defendants had not been engaged in a mere freak, and if he were pressed to do it he should now hand up certain letters addressed to the prisoners which would have an important influence on the mind of the magistrate. He did not wish to do this prematurely for fear of involving others whose names were mixed up with the defendants, but if he were driven to this course to justify his appeal to the Court to retain the prisoners in custody he should not hesitate to read them at once.

Mr. Flowers said he was only judging the question, of course, from what had already transpired, and, although the case had been carried further, he still saw no urgent reason why the prisoners should not be entitled to bail.

After some further discussion, during which Mr. Besley threatened to go on with the case till midnight if bail were refused, it was ultimately arranged that the adjournment should be for one day only, till Saturday afternoon (this day), when the question of bail will be decided.—*Times.*

ORIENTAL GESTURES.

It is no easy matter for one who witnesses, out of earshot, a colloquy between two or more Englishmen, to gather from their gestures any distinct notion of the purport of their conversation. An affirmative nod or a negative shake of the head exhausts the recognized vocabulary of British pantomime. But, of the various yet settled gestures of the East, each has its own distinct signification, and is the perfect symbol of an idea complete without any explanatory speech. This fact first impressed itself upon our mind under the following circumstances.

It was in the autumn of 1866. The cholera had disappeared from Turkey, but not yet from the ports of the Mediterranean; hence, many of the regular passenger steamers were locked up in quarantine. The Cretan insurrection had just broken out; and the Turkish mail steamers were frequently called off the line by the Government, at an hour's notice, to convey troops and provisions to the Ottoman garrisons in that island. Thus it had happened to the steamer in which we had taken passage from Constantinople to Cavalla; and in her place another, which we will call the Yildiz, was substituted. She was a vessel that had been lying unemployed for some time in the arsenal, and was hurriedly got ready for sea to supply the emergency.

The dark blue uniforms of the officers showed that they belonged to the Imperial navy; and there appeared to be as many of them on board this little yacht-like craft as might have sufficed for a three-decker. However, in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom; and as, from the afterdeck, we surveyed the row of gold-striped shoulders ranged upon the bridge, we felt that we were highly privileged in having so stout a bulwark of nautical science between us and shipwreck. And merrily the little clipper sped on her way; flitting past the Seven Towers—ill-favoured old giants scowling at opposite Kadekioi—all garish and glittering in the afternoon sun-blaze; distancing the San Stefano boat, with its crowd of backgammon-playing passengers; shooting by San Stefano itself as the west began to glow; and sharing the last flicker of fading daylight with the columns of the Tchekmidjé aqueduct, that glimmered like white ghosts in the fast-deepening dusk.

We now went below, and made demonstrations for food—which, are perhaps, the better impressed upon our memory from the fact of their having been for a long time ineffectual. We seated ourselves on the sofa at the end of the saloon, and bided our time; in the act of doing which we fell asleep. But our eyes were soon re-opened by the flicker of a light on the saloon table, round which four or five of the officers were clustered in earnest consultation, their befezzed heads bent over the chart, whose teachings they were fain to reconcile with the features of the dull slaty outline of Marmora Island, now distinguishable against the star-lit purple of the horizon. First one, then another, ran on deck, to return immediately and resume his inspection of the chart; and each one, as he left the table, made a gesture—an unvarying gesture—which plainly betokened perplexity. The hand—held with the fingers pointing upwards, as if to pose a plate flat on their tips—was raised to the level of the temple; and then a short turn of the wrist was given, such as, if a plate had been on the fingertips, would have set it spinning. The movement seemed to tell its own tale; namely, that this distinguished body of gold-buttoned mariners had, in losing the daylight, lost their way also; although San Stefano light was still brightly visible astern.*

As we sat down again to wait the still delayed meal, the perfect uniformity of this gesture of the officers in their perplexity occurred to us. Had they been Englishmen in a similar dilemma, one might have rubbed his forehead, another might have scratched his poll, a third might have shrugged his shoulders; each undoubtedly would have performed the particular antic habitual to him on such occasions. But the Osmanlis were strict ritualists in their dumb-show, not varying jot or tittle one from the other.

While thus reflecting, and resolving to learn more of these arbitrary gestures—which it seemed contrary to reason to suppose could be limited to the plate-spinning symbol of perplexity—the promised dinner appeared.

By steering from light to light till dawn, and afterwards hugging the coast, the Yildiz pursued her voyage in safety—merely carrying away the jib-boom of a bombarde beating up the Marmora—and finally brought us safely to our destination.

On arriving we had noticed a small gunboat in the port; but missing her when we came on deck, after going below to collect our scattered belongings we inquired of an officer where she was. No verbal answer was returned—for Osmanlis are given to taciturnity; but our *interrogs* made a short, chopping motion with his right hand, held hatchet-wise, gradually extending it towards a headland about which still hung the smoke of the vanished craft. So we accepted this motion as the symbol of departure; and a few minutes later, were fully justified in doing so.

The picturesque aspect from the sea of the little town of Cavalla—whose internal squalor was so familiar to us—caused us to linger on the deck, till we were called to a sense of what was expected of us by a hail from the bridge, where five officers stationed on that elevation were all making the same chopping motion with their hands—some in the direction the Yildiz was to go, thereby intimating an immediate start; the others towards the shore, whither we ought to have been moving.

Thus, before leaving the vessel, we knew perfectly how to express perplexity and departure in accurate symbolic language; though we should have been sorely puzzled at that time to have done so by word of mouth in the vernacular of the Osmanlis. And here, for further illustration of the definite signification of Oriental attitude and motion, we must change the scene.

Except in the largest towns of Turkey, the outer-doors of the houses are never shut during the daytime in summer; and even in winter there are so many bright days—reminiscences of autumn, foretastes of spring—that the inhospitable panel rarely bars the entrance of the visitor.

One summer's day, after the stereotyped midday meal of rice-soup, toned with a demulcent mixture of eggs and lemon, boiled meat, and baked tomatoes, we had retired to our summer parlour—a small room with a wooden divan along one side, on which, after the manner of the country, we were accustomed to take an afternoon nap. We had settled down in our usual orderly manner to this part of the day's business, and were profoundly engaged therein, when an unusual sensation caused us to open our eyes: and we saw that our right hand, which had been pendant from the divan, was grasped by two other hands—much be-ringed with diamonds—and was being kissed with effusion by their proprietress, who was on her knees beside the sofa. We were surprised, not being an object of female idolatry in a general way. That, however, was the lady's business; and we allowed her to go on. But she, almost immediately perceiving that we had awakened, began to heave and to sob, and finally to drop tears where she had bestowed her kisses. This was unpleasant; so withdrawing our hand, and putting it to dry in our pocket, we rose to a sitting posture, and begged our fair visitor to get up and explain her business. Not a bit. She crouched, still sobbing and wailing, in such a manner that awakened in us more anger than compassion. The adventure began to be annoying, for we had no clue to its *raison d'être*; and, as our visitor would not speak or move, we addressed her in terms which, though ungraceful, will, we trust, be deemed excusable, considering the aggravation and our imperfect command of the Greek language.

"Are you," we sternly asked, "a woman, or a *she-ass*?"

This, happily, was effectual. The lady at once rose, and seated herself on a chair. We beheld a woman of an age which does not court too close a scrutiny; but she was still handsome, and showed no signs of deficiencies of nature. Once face to face with her, we pinned her to her business immediately. She was a widow—dangerous: we thought; she had one daughter; had betrothed her; at the betrothal had presented one of her rings to the pretendant; he had backed out of the engagement, and now would not give up the ring—*hine illæ lacrymæ!* Niobe, whose name turned out to be Polyxene Paraskevaides, had "invited" him to appear before the Turkish civil tribunal: would we, for the sake of Christianity—we own we could not see what that had to do with it!—would we attend the tribunal, and influence, through our friendship with the governor, its counsels towards the adoption of her view of her case? The proposal was very distasteful to us; but we felt that we should not care two buttons for the woman in the presence of a Turkish *Medjliss*, or council; while we were very uneasy at having so enterprizing a dowager in our summer parlour all alone; so, to get rid of her, we consented at once. "To-morrow," we said, "at the *Medjliss* hour, we will be punctual."

Next afternoon we might have been seen toiling up the ill-paved main street—followed by an attenuated Hebrew, our dragoman—till we came to a long, forlorn-looking building, that would have made a serviceable barn had it been less dilapidated: it was the official residence of the governor of the province. Four cupids lounged at the wide door, through which we entered into a large lobby with an earth floor, worked into many holes by sweeping. The furniture consisted of a decrepit fire engine, flanked with pikes, and grappling-irons for pulling down houses, a mildewed carriage of Queen Anne's reign, and an old iron cannon. A few wooden sconces, with heavy chains, loitered about. We mounted a broad wooden ladder which did duty as a staircase; traversed the corridor above; and, raising the curtain which formed the door of the council-chamber, entered it, to meet the pleasant smile and welcome of the *Caimakam*. We then made our general salaam; the governor rose and advanced to meet us; the rest of the assembly rose merely. We seated ourselves on the divan next the governor, exchanged a salaam with him, and then with each one of the councillors. Polyxene was present, and also her daughter; both leaning their backs against the wall opposite to where we sat.

The *Caimakam* looked significantly at her, smiled at us, and shook his head. We thought we detected raillery in the gesture, and blushed; and were further disconcerted on catching at that moment the eye of a dervish, who shook his head and smiled too. However, we called to mind that we were there as a champion of Christianity, and we tried to look the part: but, when a fuzzy-headed Jew who was present shook *his* head and grinned, our bashfulness got fairly the better of us: we felt very small; and, our evil passions having for the moment the upper hand, we heartily wished that dogs might walk on the grave of Polyxene's great-grandmother. But reflecting, almost immediately afterwards, that the accomplishment of this wish would be fraught with little practical advantage to ourselves, we looked at our dragoman, who was "diagonally opposite," intending to address the *Caimakam* through his instrumentality. He shook his head too! *Il se manquait plus que cela!* There were we a target for the scorn of Jews, Turks, and infidels, who were wagging their heads at us; while our own Hebrew dependant, who ate our bread, was following suit!

All eyes were now upon us; for there was, no doubt, something more of the *champion* of Christianity in our aspect than our inoffensive exterior was ordinarily wont to display; which our dragoman observing, he stepped quickly up to us and whispered in French,

"You should reply to the *Caimakam, sir.*"

"Reply to what? He has asked nothing."

"No; but he shook his head to inquire how you were, and your face looked angry; and when Hussan and Mochon shook their heads to know why, it looked worse; and everyone thinks you are offended."

"But don't these people know what we have come about?"

"They have not an idea about it."

"Et moi qui croyais qu'ils s'en moquaient!"

Thus, our nervous susceptibility at the notion of being "chaffed" about the enterprizing widow had led us to misinterpret the interrogative gesture—a mere sharp shake of the head, to the peculiar properties of which we had never before paid sufficient attention to enable us to distinguish it from the real derisive wagging of the head, which is a longer movement, and the oscillations slower having a rolling quality befitting the sentiment which the gesture indicates.

Our self-possession restored, we proceeded, by means of a few commonplaces, to remove the momentary uncomfortableness which had arisen. The business of the council was going on in its usual desultory way. A writer was seated on the ground near Polyxene, taking down her deposition. As we went on chatting, we comprehended that the *Caimakam's* significant glance at her—which had evoked our equanimity, and which had been followed by the shake of the head interrogative, mistaken by us for the shake derisive—was confidential; and that the whole pantomime meant—"You see what a nice piece of work we are engaged upon here. How are *you* getting on?"

Waiting for coffee and pipes before entering upon our business, we watched the constant ingress and egress of persons of all degrees—town tradesmen, village labourers, suitors, debtors, and others—and noted the uniformity of the sign betokening humility or submission which each made as he entered: drawing his garments close about him, and laying his hands one over the other on his breast. This gesture is quite distinct from and succeeds the salutation: it has no parallel in our own country.

The pipes discussed, and the coffee disposed of, we took advantage of a lull in the hum of that disjointed, purposeless talk which pervades the proceedings of an Ottoman tribunal to introduce our business; requesting, as a preliminary to it, that the ladies might be temporarily banished from the council-chamber; and, when this was done, we proceeded to narrate—much as we have here narrated—the occurrence of the previous day, to the infinite amusement of the *Caimakam* and all the council—except the old Jew with the woolly beard, who appeared afraid to participate in the merriment which, for the moment, reigned in the sacred precincts of the seat of justice of the province. We terminated our narration by expressing the hope that, with a view to the tranquillity of our future existence, the council might decree the faithless swain to restore to Polyxene the ring "that she did give him;" and we requested that, in the event of their sage deliberations resulting in this happy conclusion, the restoration might be effected through the instrumentality of our own dragoman, whom, we stated, we would previously instruct to attach to the restoration this condition: that its fair owner should never again invade the sanctity of our summer parlour.

At this request the *Caimakam* placed the point of one forefinger to his temple—the finger being held quite horizontal, and retained in position for a brief space. Glancing round, we perceived that other Mussulman members of the council were engaged in a like telegraphy; looking at each other and saying, "Did you understand?"—reminding us how invariably with the Turks this same gesture accompanies the perception or suspicion of a hidden meaning, or the detection or appreciation of some secret design.

We now took our leave and retired, and the issue of our mission proved to be satisfactory.—*Once a Week.*

* There is a recent parallel to this ridiculous incident. The government transport lent for the conveyance of the Emperor of Austria's horses and baggage to Jaffa, after hunting all about the west end of the Mediterranean, "could not find" that port; and was ultimately piloted to it by an English steamer.

THE CASE OF COLONEL BOXER.

(*Saturday Review*, May 7.)

LET us endeavour to obtain from the published correspondence a clear notion of the dispute between Colonel Boxer and the War Office, and then we shall probably have no great difficulty in forming an opinion upon the merits of it. The services of Colonel Boxer have been great, and his direct remuneration has been small. He has taken out patents for inventions made during the years of his employment in the Royal Laboratory, and he has derived from these patents emoluments which have reconciled him to remaining in the public service at a salary which he would otherwise have deemed inadequate. He had reason to think that this combination of two characters, which might otherwise appear inconsistent, was sanctioned by the War Office.

We will take up the story on May 1, 1867, when Mr. Daw, desiring to submit a new ammunition for the public service, addressed to Sir John Pakington, then Secretary of State for War, an inquiry as to the terms on which a contract had been issued to Messrs. Eley Brothers, "the agents for Colonel Boxer's cartridge." Hereupon Colonel Boxer was requested by the War Office to state "whether Messrs. Eley & Co. have purchased your interest in your patent for small-arm cartridges, or whether you receive any royalty, or other consideration from them." To this question Colonel Boxer answered, "An absolute assignment of my patents for cartridges has been made to Messrs. Eley Brothers. These patents are therefore the property of this firm." At this time the War Office had under consideration an application by Colonel Boxer, made in the previous month of April, for a pecuniary reward for his improvements in war *materiel* effected since 1866. The decision of the War Office upon this application was given on January 4, 1868, and it is to be observed that nine months were occupied in composing a letter in the name of Sir John Pakington, which after all made him say that which he now repudiates. The letter stated that Sir John Pakington was of opinion that none of the various improvements which Colonel Boxer had brought about were of such a character as would warrant a grant to him of public money. Some of these improvements were of such a kind as might fairly be expected to be made by the Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory, and therefore were sufficiently rewarded by the emoluments of that office; "while the other inventions you have enumerated—namely, your fuses, breech-loading ammunition, and shrapnel shell for rifled ordnance, having been patented by you, you must, he (Sir John Pakington) considers, look for reward from the royalties or other remuneration you may receive as a patentee from private manufacturers." This letter, which concludes by expressing Sir John Pakington's high sense of the value of Colonel Boxer's services, is signed by the Director of Ordnance, General Sir George Wetherall. We are now informed by Sir John Pakington that the passage above quoted was not authorized by his Minute, from which the letter ought to have been written, and was contrary to his view of Colonel Boxer's position in the public service; and we can only suppose that this is another example of the tendency of officers in Government departments to improve upon the instructions which they receive. We do not know whether General St. George, who signed the letter, was more fully acquainted with its contents than Sir John Pakington, in whose name it purports to have been written. Probably it was the work of a clerk who considered that he knew better than either of his superiors how to write a letter. But even accepting this as a sufficient explanation of Sir John Pakington's ignorance of what had been written on his behalf, it is to be observed that on January or February 11 Colonel Boxer addressed to the Director of Ordnance an elaborate letter to the Secretary of War Office, in which he recapitulates the paragraph above quoted, and this answer must have been seen by Sir John Pakington, unless we are to suppose that he was a purely ornamental Secretary for War. We find the Director of Ordnance writing to Colonel Boxer on March 3, that his letter of January 11 was laid before the Secretary for War, but that perhaps is merely a common official form. The conclusion to which Sir John Pakington is stated in this letter to have come is that he will recommended an increase of Colonel Boxer's salary, which Colonel Boxer declined to accept.

We must now go back to a letter of August 17, 1867, also written in the name of Sir John Pakington, but signed by Lord Longford, the Under-Secretary of State for War. The subject of the assignment of Colonel Boxer's patents for small-arm cartridges to Messrs. Eley Brothers, has received, says the letter, the fullest consideration of Sir John Pakington. The circumstances of the possession of a patent by a Government officer for articles with which he is specially concerned has been the subject of unfavourable comment in Parliament and elsewhere; and the assignment of such a patent to a firm which does, or may possibly at any future period, hold a contract for the supply of the articles specified in such patent, cannot fail to be a source of embarrassment, and may lead to imputations highly injurious to the public service. The letter concludes by informing Colonel Boxer that Sir John Pakington much regrets his proceedings in this matter, and desires Colonel Boxer "to state what it shall not for the future undertake any personal agreement with Government contractors or others with whom he may possibly be brought into communication in his official capacity." Thus writes Sir John Pakington, by the hand of the Under-Secretary for War in August 1867. But he writes by the hand of the Director of Ordnance in January 1868, that for his invention of breech-loading ammunition Colonel Boxer must look for reward from royalties or other remuneration which he may receive as patentee from private manufacturers. Sir John Pakington now says that this passage was introduced into the letter of January 4, 1868, without his knowledge or authority. But he seems hardly to have perceived that this statement, which of course we do not question, places him in a difficult position. Colonel Boxer had addressed to the War Office a claim for a pecuniary reward for his inventions; Sir John Pakington considers this claim, and arrives at a decision on it. That decision is announced in a letter, which is to say, as regards some inventions, they were made in the ordinary course of duty, and as regards others the inventor must look for remuneration to manufacturers. But if Sir John Pakington did not mean this, he must have meant something else, and the only possible meaning is that Colonel Boxer was to have no reward at all except the expression of Sir John Pakington's sense of the value of his services. This subject had been under consideration for nine months, and we cannot therefore believe that Sir John Pakington had formed no opinion on it. If it be true, as now alleged, that Messrs. Eley have derived a large profit from working for the Government under these patents, and have divided this profit with Colonel Boxer, it follows that Colonel Boxer's invention was worth a considerable sum of money; and Colonel Boxer, having benefited his country to this extent, was to be rewarded by the blessing of Sir John Pakington. But the matter does not stop here. In answer to the letter from the War Office of January 4, 1868, Colonel Boxer wrote, as we have already mentioned, a letter of great length, dated January or February 11, in which he states the substance of the two letters of the War Office of August 17, 1867, and January 4, 1868, and pointedly draws attention to their inconsistency. I have been told, says he, that I am to make no arrangement with manufacturers, and now I am told that I am to look to manufacturers for my remuneration. He proceeds to urge reasons why he should be treated generously by Government. The reply to this letter, dated March 3, 1868, purports to have been written by the direction of Sir John Pakington, who must therefore have read Colonel Boxer's letter, and ought to have cleared up the contradiction which was shown in his own official correspondence. But the reply merely maintains that Colonel Boxer's inventions were such as might be expected to occur to the mind of an able superintendent, and it offers him an increase of salary, which, according to Colonel Boxer, would amount to the magnificent total sum of £900. Colonel Boxer declined this offer, and continued to receive a remuneration from Messrs. Eley for the use of his patents until the subject was brought under the notice of Mr. Cardwell, and a correspondence ensued, which ended in the resignation by Colonel Boxer of his office. The objection to his holding patents and receiving royalties is obvious; but if he had made valuable inventions, he ought to be rewarded for them, or, at least, somebody ought to take the trouble to form an opinion that he ought not. The most probable interpretation of the ambiguous utterances of the War Office appears to be, that its pay is small, but the perquisites of its servants are likely to be considerable. One department virtuously declares that gratuities are prohibited, and another department thriftily contrives to make gratuities serve instead of wages.

When this subject was lately debated in the House of Commons, Mr. Cardwell was obliged to confess that the correspondence which passed under his predecessor was not so clear as he could wish it to have been. We venture to say that it is the greatest muddle that even the War Office ever perpetrated. Mr. Cardwell called upon Colonel Boxer to give explanations as to royalties received from Messrs. Eley, and Colonel Boxer declined on the ground that his patents were a private matter. Thereupon Mr. Cardwell called upon Colonel Boxer to resign his office, which he did. There can be no question that Colonel Boxer committed an act of insubordination, or that the connexion between him and Messrs. Eley was most objectionable. But the result of the discussion is as unsatisfactory as possible, for we arrive at this, that no man of talent will ever serve the Government. As long ago as the Crimean war the services of Colonel Boxer were emphatically recognized by the War Office, and he received for some of his early inventions a gratuity of £5,000. He serves the Government for the next twelve years, being the best years of his life, and at the end of that period he is receiving a salary of £500 a year besides his military pay. He also holds patents, or rights in respect of patents, which are probably valuable, but they cause him to lose his office. It can hardly be doubted that if he had taken the £5,000 granted to him by Parliament in 1857, and had left the public service, he would by this time have realized a handsome fortune.

The complaint of Sir John Pakington that he was misled by Colonel Boxer would deserve more attention if it were not manifest that Colonel Boxer was misled by Sir John Pakington. It is, however, true that Colonel Boxer gave an ambiguous or imperfect answer to a question addressed to him by order of Sir John Pakington. It is possible that he forebore to answer the question perfectly because he disputed the right to put it to him. He was asked in May, 1867, whether Messrs. Eley had purchased his patent, or whether he received any royalty from them. He answered that his patent had been absolutely assigned to them. It afterwards appeared that, by a private agreement between himself and Messrs. Eley, he retained a pecuniary interest in the working of the patent. Sir John Pakington reasonably says that by an absolute assignment he understood an assignment which left no interest in the assignor, and he adds that if he had known that Colonel Boxer had an interest in the patent he would not have allowed him to continue in his office. Yet in January following Colonel Boxer is informed, in the name of Sir John Pakington, that he shall have no gratuity, but may make what he can out of his patent. We ask again, if Sir John Pakington did not mean this, what did he mean? The answer to this question cannot be satisfactorily obtained from the minute of Sir John Pakington's letter which was read in the House of Commons on Thursday evening. The minute purports to proceed on the principle that all Colonel Boxer's inventions were produced in the ordinary course of duty. But Sir John Pakington told the House that the Reward Committee of the War Office, to which Colonel Boxer's claim had been referred, "grounded their refusal on the fact that Colonel Boxer had taken out a patent." Thus it appears that the letter of January 4, 1868, expressed the view of the Reward Committee, although it was contrary to the view of Sir John Pakington. We seem to be just where we were before we saw the minute. Sir John Pakington personally disapproved of Colonel Boxer's holding patent rights, and he would give him in lieu of them either nothing or £900, it did not matter which. And we are told that officers thus treated are to invent in the ordinary course of duty! The English public service is the most marvellous combination ever seen of prodigality and stinginess.

MERCER'S WATERLOO JOURNAL.*

(*Saturday Review*, May 7.)

IT is avowedly rather the fresh interest awakened about Waterloo by recent controversy than the intrinsic value of the work which has emboldened the son of General Mercer to publish the narrative written by his father nearly forty years since. Yet the book loft thus long in manuscript, though unpretending enough, is a very useful contribution to the ever-growing literature of the hundred days. It has not indeed the full value which would have attached to the rough diary kept during the campaign by the writer. What may be gained in polish in the transformation of notes jotted down from the actual impressions of the hour into a consecutive story written carefully some years later is usually more than lost in vividness. At any rate the process diminishes the worth of the evidence laid before the reader, especially where it has to be weighed against conflicting statements, which possibly the author (we have met with more than one such instance in works published as *journals*) may have had before him while reconstructing his own work. General Mercer, however, has not travelled much into controversial ground. He writes like an honest observer and an intelligent, hard-working, yet withal somewhat priggish officer. Though apparently very unfortunate as to any recognition of his own services, and meeting with especially hard measure from the Duke during the peace parades round Paris which followed Napoleon's fall, he gives with scarcely any taste of bitterness or prejudice his impressions of all he saw. It is with no wish to be severe that we note a general imperfection of the work, which is, that in recasting his journal General Mercer did not go a little further and explain the many allusions to persons and things connected with the time or with his own profession which must otherwise remain obscure to the general reader.

Mercer's family was one of those which seem to have hereditary representatives in the more strictly professional and hard-working branches of the army. One member of it fell lately at the head of our artillery in New Zealand. The author was engineer to the army which Sir Hudson Lowe was charged to re-conquer in revolutionary America, but which was frittered away in inaction until the European allies of the revolted colonies effectually turned the scale against us. His second son, the writer of the work we are reviewing, began his active military career under leadership still more unfortunate than that of the imbecile commander who sacrificed Cornwallis and ruined the royal cause in America. His first service abroad was as a subaltern of artillery in Whitelocke's disastrous affair at Buenos Ayres. That unfortunate expedition seems to have discredited all who shared in it, and Mercer had the mortification to find himself kept in constant home service whilst his Woolwich contemporaries were winning fame and helping to make history in the long Peninsular campaigns. The treacherous peace of 1814-15 found him quartered at Colchester in charge of a troop of horse artillery, to which he had been appointed second captain. The nominal commander was destined to higher employment, for the troop had for its first captain Sir A. Dickson, the man who had been throughout the Peninsular war Wellington's chief of artillery, who had, by means of his local Portuguese rank and the Duke's exclusion from his army of any officer who might interfere with his choice, held that important office in touch with a force of 80,000 men, and executed great siege operations, but whom the peace and the subsequent impossibility of promoting a captain out of his regimental place had relegated to the care of a single battery with about 100 men and horses. The clash of arms which became imminent as soon as Napoleon escaped from Elba was known, and Dickson's services upon the staff once more imperative; and thus Mercer had the good luck to command the troop (which was at once put upon a war footing) throughout the entire campaign of Waterloo.

A large part of the first volume is occupied by the author's notes upon his various quarters in Belgium during the two months preceding Napoleon's attack. Though interesting enough in themselves, these hardly concern the history of the time, and we pass over his accounts of Ostend, Bruges, and Ghent, and find him exercising his troops near Alost; for about that place formed part of Lord Uxbridge's corps of cavalry, to which the horse artillery was naturally attached. Here, too, chanced to be the hope of the royal fugitives of France, the Duke of Berri, with his motley following of about 200 exiles, "cuirassiers, hussars, grenadiers à cheval, chasseurs, dragoons, and lancers, officers and privates, with a few of the garde de corps, indiscriminately mingled in the ranks." Mercer gives a powerful portrait of the Duke, and certainly this scion of the Bourbon family seems to have been as unpleasant a specimen of a prince as the *ancien régime* ever produced:—

"The Prince was drill master. A more intemperate, brutal, and (in his situation) impolitic one, can scarcely be conceived. The slightest fault (frequently occasioned by his own blunders) was visited by showers of low-life abuse—he using on all occasions the most odious language. One unfortunate squadron officer (*a general!*) offended him, and was immediately charged with such violence that I expected a catastrophe. Reining up his horse, however, close to the unhappy man, the Duke's vociferation and villanous abuse were those of a perfect madman; shaking his sabre at him, and even at one time thrusting the pommel of it into his face, and, as far as I could see, pushing it against his nose! Such a scene! Yet all the others sat mute as mice, and witnessed all this humiliation of their comrade, and the degradation of him for whom they had forsaken Napoleon."

Whilst the exercising went busily on, men and horses had to be well fed, and, as captain of his troop, Mercer was left fully responsible, with the assistance of a commissary, for the condition of his cattle. He was, he tells us, in constant misery from the apprehension of being reported to the Duke for allowing his gunners to plunder. The forage served out was quite insufficient to keep his animals in the prime condition which Peninsular practice demanded for horses entering a campaign. It was necessary, therefore, to take from the farmers, as indeed all the other corps did more or less:—

"It would have been a most dangerous proceeding to abstain from this practice, and to let your horses appear thinner than those of your neighbour. The quick eye of the Duke would have seen the difference, asked no questions, attended to no justification, but condemned the unfortunate victim as unworthy the command he held, and perhaps sent him from the army. We therefore, like others, plundered the farmers' fields."

By following this plan, and keeping the Belgians as far as possible contented under their petty losses, Mercer maintained the condition of his battery so well as to win special approval of it from Blücher, who accompanied Wellington on his inspection of the cavalry corps, and declared loudly, "Mein Gott, dere is not von orse in dies batterie vich is not goot for Veldt Marshal," a sentiment in which Wellington concurred, though he took no notice of the captain. But "the Duke was not partial to the corps," our author tells us—a remark which might be fully supported by various instances from Peninsular annals, as forcible as that he gives us, which, however, is well worth quoting:—

"His Grace certainly treated us harshly, and on many occasions unjustly. Of his harshness *voici un exemple.* Captain Whinyates having joined the army with the rocket troop, the Duke, who looked upon rockets as nonsense, ordered that they should be put into store, and the troop supplied with guns instead. Colonel Sir G. Wood, instigated by Whinyates, called on the Duke to ask permission to leave him his rockets as well as guns. A refusal. Sir George, however, seeing the Duke was in a particularly good humour, ventured to say, 'It will break poor Whinyates' heart to lose his rockets.' 'D——n his heart, sir; let my order be obeyed,' was the answer thundered in his ear by the Duke, as he turned on the worthy Sir George."

At length came the tug of war between the mightiest captains of modern times. Napoleon plunged across the frontier in his bold attempt to take his enemies in detail, and at the word all was motion and hurry in the dispersed cantonments of Sir Alllist. Mercer's battery was part of the great mass of troops which came up just too late to share in the glories of Quatre Bras; but he was hotly engaged next day, having the special honour of covering the retreat of the cavalry rearguard into and through Genappe, while the army fell back on the field of Waterloo. He on this occasion served under the personal leadership of Lord Uxbridge, who undertook to direct the guns, and all but sacrificed a part of the battery through such mismanagement in posting them as showed his lordship to have lost, during six years of retirement, the experience gained in the sharp lessons of the retreat to Corunna. In the charge which followed the advance of the French through Genappe, Lord Uxbridge, it is well known, did full justice to his ancient reputation, and the English retreat, up to that point marked, according to Mercer, by much blunder and confusion, ended undisturbed. With the exception of this single charge just mentioned, the skirmishing was unimportant, consisting chiefly in the very ineffectual firing at each other from horseback of detachments of hussars—a folly which modern war might well dispense with:—

"All, both French and English, generally stuck out their carbines or pistols as they continued to move backwards and forwards, and discharged them without taking any particular aim, and mostly in the air. I did not see a man fall on either side; the thing appeared quite ridiculous; and but for hearing the bullets whizzing overhead, one might have fancied it no more than a sham-fight."

At Waterloo, next day, Mercer was destined to see more of what cavalry could do or dare. Posted at first with the 14th Infantry on the extreme right to watch certain parties of horse which threatened to turn that flank, Mercer and his troop were but little exposed during the first hours of the battle. About two P.M. the action took a serious aspect. They saw almost in their rear the French light horsemen pass through the guns on the ridge of Wellington's main position, while the diminished squares of infantry were

* *Journal of the Waterloo Campaign.* By General C. Mercer, late of the Royal Artillery. 2 vols. London: Blackwood & Son.

hid, and, disappearing from their excited view, caused the officers to whisper to one another that their line was destroyed. Their attention was at this moment arrested by the advance of a heavy column, supposed at first to be French infantry, on their proper front; and when this proved to be a Belgian reserve moved up to support the centre, they turned again to find the storm of cavalry vanish for awhile. At three P.M., Sir Augustus Frazer, who commanded the whole horse artillery, came to fetch the battery up to the still threatened centre, towards which both wings all day were constantly giving succour. Moved at a gallop, Mercer's guns were soon forming part of the line he had once thought annihilated, and he himself was receiving his chief's directions to prepare for the advance of a mass of heavy cavalry gathering to repeat the attempt to crush the British line by the terror of their onset. The battery was posted between two squares of Brunswick infantry, with positive orders to retire the gunners within them, should the enemy charge home. This order Captain Mercer took on him presently to disobey, judging that the panic-stricken condition of his neighbours—who were only kept in their places by the exertions of their officers and sergeants—was such that "to have sought refuge among men in their state were madness. The very moment our men ran from their guns would have been the signal for disbanding." It would seem from references in the later portions of the work that this choice of evils